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10 Policewomen Named; Trade Pacts Extended; King's Celebration Quiet

The World's Day—June 2, 1943

Boston: Officials to Tackle Teen-Age Problem

Boston's law enforcement took on a new complexion today with the appointment of 10 policewomen. Former clerks, welfare workers, salesgirls, and schoolteachers, they will be assigned to help solve the Hub's teen-age-girl problem. [Page 2.]

In an executive order, Governor Saltonstall today provided for establishment of an Evacuation and Emergency Welfare Service Authority within the Evacuation Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. This order supersedes a somewhat similar one, No. 30, issued on July 16, 1942, which now is revoked.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford in United States District Court today ordered Army possession of the R. H. White Company warehouse and food mart on Memorial Drive, Cambridge, for storage purposes. The War Department had requested the property. No compensation has been determined as yet.

A total of 386 cars were stolen in Massachusetts during last month. This was more than in May, 1942, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today. Since Dec. 1, 2,537 cars were stolen compared with 3,339 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Washington: Senate Extends Hull Pacts 2 Years

The Senate completed legislative action on a measure extending for two more years, without change, the President's authority to make reciprocal-trade agreements with other nations.

The House Banking Committee directly challenged the Administration's plan to use subsidies in rolling back the cost of living as it approved unanimously a measure extending the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years but prohibiting use of its funds to pay subsidies. [Financial Page.]

Rationing of canned milk was ordered by the Office of Price Administration, acting without warning to conserve diminishing supplies for babies.

Merchant shipyards of the United States delivered 175 vessels aggregating 1,782,000 dead-weight tons in May, a new record. The ships, the Maritime Commission said, included fifteen 16,000-ton tankers and 120 Liberty ships.

The War Production Board lifted its ban on cuffs for men's trousers—but only short men will benefit, as restrictions on the length of trouser legs remain unchanged.

Representative Leslie C. Arends of Illinois was elected Republican whip of the House to succeed the late Representative Harry L. Englebright of California.

Europe: King George Celebrates 'Official' Birthday

King George VI celebrated his "official" 47th birthday. The actual anniversary occurs on Dec. 14, but is observed in June because the weather is more suitable at this time for the traditional ceremonies. The customary gayety of peacetime was missing, and the King went about his state business as usual.

Premier Mussolini has incorporated the Office for Emigration and Colonization into the Ministry of Corporations, since there now are no Italian colonies to administer.

Frederick Ege, German correspondent in Helsingfors, Finland, for several Nazi newspapers, has been arrested by Finnish officials on a charge of spying for Russia and has admitted the charge, according to reports reaching Stockholm.

Gestapo agents are reported to have arrested Gen. Sernet de la Laurencie, former Delegate-General of the Vichy regime in Occupied France. General de la Laurencie has been arrested several times previously and released.

National: Third Attack on West Coast Reported

Accounts of the third enemy attack on the West Coast—a vain attempt by a plane, presumably Japanese, to start a forest fire in Oregon—were disclosed after forest officials reported the raid in Congressional testimony.

Kentucky's Court of Appeals (Supreme Court) ruled that labor unions when acting as employers are subject to the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

Appointment of a permanent impartial umpire to act in disputes between Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) and recommendation that checkoff of union dues and a maintenance-of-membership clause be included in a working contract were recommended to the National War Labor Board by a panel on which the industry member dissented. [Financial Page.]

Orient: Tojo Calls War Situation Very 'Grave'

Premier Hideki Tojo, calling the war situation "extremely grave," has ordered a major overhaul of the Japanese industrial structure, according to a Tokyo radiocast picked up by the United States Office of War Information.

Americas: President of Paraguay to Visit U. S.

Gen. Higinio Morinigo, President of Paraguay, leaves by plane June 3 for the United States to visit President Roosevelt. Accompanying him will be United States Ambassador Wesley Frost.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 4.

Leslie Howard Aboard Plane Believed Attacked by Nazis

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—A spokesman for the British Overseas Airways said today that a British passenger airliner "disappeared" yesterday en route to England from Lisbon, and reports from the Portuguese Capital said Leslie Howard, the actor, was among the 13 passengers.

A Lisbon dispatch reported that the last word heard from the plane was "enemy plane attacking us."

Kenneth Stonehouse, former chief of bureau at Washington for Reuters News Agency, who was en route to London to take a new assignment, was said to be aboard the aircraft with Mrs. Stonehouse.

The reports from Lisbon said the plane with its Dutch crew was shot down in the stormy Bay of Biscay about half way between Lisbon and England and that concern was felt over weather reports which indicated it would have been difficult for the passengers to take to their rubber boats.

A Berlin radiocast, reporting from Lisbon that the plane was missing, said "it was feared it met with an accident."

The Lisbon account said Alfred Chaenwall, a film director, and three women, each accompanied by a child, also were passengers.

He said that a formal statement would be issued later. The plane left Lisbon yesterday morning and was due in England last evening, he said.

Mr. Howard had been in Spain recently canvassing the possibility of producing films there.

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Weather Predictions

Scattered Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:44 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:30 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 8:44 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:30 a. m.

Food Prices Lower In New OPA List

New uniform "market-basket prices," issued today by the Office of Price Administration, and reflecting a downward revision, will go into effect after midnight Thursday in 43 Greater Boston Cities and towns. The list, setting maximum prices on 1,090 grocery items, and covering nearly all food items except meat, appears on page 6.

Area Extended For Downward Price Revision

Extension of the Greater Boston area to include 25 additional communities in downward revisions of market-basket prices of from one to five cents on more than 125 of 1,090 grocery items, was announced today by the Massachusetts State Office of Price Administration. The list covers nearly all food commodities except meat, and becomes effective at 12:01 a. m. Friday.

At the same time, the Federal OPA ordered the immediate rationing of canned milk—both evaporated and condensed. The order, issued without warning to conserve diminishing supplies of canned milk for babies, became effective at 12:01 this morning. In purchasing, consumers will use their red stamps in War Ration Book 2, the value being set at one point a pound (16 fluid ounces).

Listed by Grades

For the first time, certain brands are segregated by grades on the new market-basket price list: A, fancy; B, choice extra-standard; and C, standard. The OPA estimates that more than 2,500,000 persons are affected by these new top prices in the 43 cities and towns now brought under the price revisions.

Since May 10, top dollars-and-cents prices have been in effect in: Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, and Winthrop.

The 25 new areas extend the sections under community pricing as far north as Wakefield, south to Weymouth, and west to Concord and Sudbury. They are: Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Concord, Dedham, Dover, Hingham, Lexington, Lincoln, Melrose, Nahant, Natick, Needham, Norwood, Sherborn, Stoneham, Sudbury, Wakefield, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, and Woburn.

New Items Listed

More than 500 new items are contained in the over-all comprehensive "bread and butter" list, which computes ceilings for four classes of stores from the small independent retailer to the big super-chain operators.

Among the new items included are bananas, rice, packaged cheese, honey, and processed fish. More than 100 varieties of beans and peas are now listed.

Expansion of the area is in line with the policy of extending community pricing to all cities and towns of any size and to all common brands and sizes, and to all the foods for which such pricing can be used, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, said.

"Top prices have now been set for nearly every food item that goes into the housewife's market basket except meat, and the price of meat is, of course, controlled by another OPA dollars-and-cents regulation," Mr. Bresnahan pointed out.

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Police Officials Are Seeking To Avoid Trial, Bushnell Says

Seven high police officials "are merely seeking to avoid trial" on the gambling-conspiracy indictment by pleading abatement of the indictment, declared Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell in opening his final argument on the preliminary motion this afternoon.

Taking the floor after the battery of defense counsel ended their final argument, Mr. Bushnell began reviewing testimony and argument as he sought to show that in no regard had he acted improperly or coerced the grand jurors, as charged by the defendants.

William H. Lewis wound up the defense argument earlier by asking why no indictments were voted on other matters, including business and personal interests of the suspended Police Commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty. Mr. Lewis contended that Mr. Bushnell's questioning "everything under the sun" was improper and that the indictment was invalid for that alone.

He likened Mr. Bushnell's conduct in the jury room to the methods of the modern Gestapo or the inquisition of the Middle Ages.

Averring that the Attorney General is prohibited from expressing opinions, Mr. Lewis held that Mr. Bushnell had illegally influenced the jurors into an indictment.

"You don't have to be a wizard to guide a grand jury," he said, "but with a reformer in the jury room you can go a long way."

Wendel P. Murray told Judge Donnelly that Robert T. Bushnell, the Attorney General, had illegally compelled the defendants to testify against themselves and to produce papers as evidence against themselves. Cash and various company books ascribed to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, one of the defendants, were referred to in support of Mr. Murray's argument.

Mr. Bushnell "sought to cause animosity and dislike on the part of the jurors toward the defendants," Mr. Murray said. His remarks were "calculated to make the public think the Commissioner was capable of any criminal infamy," the counsel continued.

Alleging that Mr. Bushnell violated rules of evidence and of jury procedure Mr. Murray cited decisions which he said prohibited a

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

NWLB Shifts Coal Crisis to President; British Warships Shell Pantelleria; China Closing Ring Around Japanese

Mediterranean naval action believed prelude to invasion of Italian island.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

British warships have shelled Pantelleria for the second time in 48 hours, while Flying Fortresses have carried out still another raid on the badly battered Mediterranean island.

The naval action may well be one of the last preliminaries to occupation of the Italian outpost, but it is significant for another reason, too. It indicates that the constant hammering of the Mediterranean islands and the southern Italian mainland by Allied planes has rendered Axis air power so impotent that war vessels and, consequently, transports now can approach to the very threshold of Europe's southern door with impunity. So far as is known, not a single enemy plane arose to challenge the warships. Except for the danger from an occasional prowling submarine, full Allied control of the Mediterranean narrows now would seem to have been attained.

Coincident with the combined sea and air assault on Pantelleria, new aerial attacks have been made in considerable strength on Sicily and Sardinia.

The news from China continues to be most pleasing. The Chinese, aided by strong Allied air formations, are striving to weld a steel ring around five Japanese divisions which they halted near Ichang, and enemy casualties in the past five days are estimated by Chungking to have been more than 20,000.

However, the China developments are not without some puzzling aspects. As informed opinion in Washington points out, the Japanese attacking force does not appear to have been large enough for a serious attempt to capture Chungking. On the other hand, it was obviously much too large for mere raiding action. What then was the Japanese plan? One possibility is that the Ichang region attack was launched in order to cover up an imminent major offensive elsewhere.

In any case, the Chinese have scored a notable victory, and if they can subsequently annihilate the retreating divisions they will have scored a vital one.

Further evidence of the fatalistic manner in which the Japanese make war comes from the Navy, which has announced that in the first 20 days' fighting on Attu 1,500

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Associated Press

Miners Write New Chapter in War History

With mixed emotions and expressions, miners on the last shift at Montour 10 mine, Pittsburgh Coal Company, climb ramp on way to check their lamps as work stoppage in soft-coal mines began.

Peyrouton Quits in French Coup d'Etat; Giraud's Choice of Aide Stirs Tension

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, June 2—In the dramatic atmosphere of a coup d'etat, Marcel Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria appointed by Gen. Henri Giraud, has resigned his post.

The resignation was handed in to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and also to General Giraud. General de Gaulle's spokesman late last night, and General de Gaulle's reply, both implied that no other letter had been sent. But there was a "delay of delivery" to General Giraud and the morning papers here print an exchange of communications between M. Peyrouton and General Giraud. The exchange of communications between M. Peyrouton and General de Gaulle was not printed as "illegal."

M. Peyrouton asked to be mobilized as a Reserve Captain in the colonial infantry. General De Gaulle in reply asked him to hand over his administrative duties to the Secretary General of Algeria and consider himself mobilized under the French Middle East Commander, Gen. Georges Catroux.

Such was the significant sequel disclosed shortly before midnight to the deadlock at which the De Gaullists and the French High Command at Algiers had arrived May 31, before they even went into a proper working session as France's new Executive Committee.

M. Peyrouton is one of seven men responsible for the deadlock inasmuch as General De Gaulle in-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Giraud Sends Check For American Aid

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 2

Gen. Henri Giraud has sent another check to the Lend-Lease Administration as part payment for essential civilian supplies sent to French North Africa by the United States.

It is for $10,000,000; a check for $15,000,000 was received late in April.

In announcing the receipt of the second check today, Lend-Lease Chief Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said essential civilian supplies, including medicine, food, and clothing, sent so far to North Africa by this country had an approximate value of $35,000,000.

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 2 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud appointed Vice - Admiral Emile Muselier deputy to himself as Commander-in-Chief and charged him with maintaining order in Algiers and vicinity today in the midst of confusion and strain attending the establishment of the new French governing body.

This appointment followed a strange exchange of letters in which Marcel Peyrouton, who once signed an order for the arrest of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, submitted his double-barrelled resignation to General De Gaulle and General Giraud from his post as Governor General in Algeria in response to General de Gaulle's demands for a housecleaning.

The appointment of Admiral Muselier, former member of the Fighting French hierarchy who later broke with General de Gaulle and is now regarded as his bitter opponent, was expected to add to the increasing tension between the French factions which only Monday came together in a new Executive Committee for the purpose of giving unified direction to the French war effort.

Double-Barreled Reply

General de Gaulle had Admiral Muselier under house arrest in London at one time after Admiral Muselier had taken the lead in the Fighting French occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon, islands off the Newfoundland coast. He is now the chief policeman of the district in which General de Gaulle lives.

M. Peyrouton offered his resignation yesterday both to General de Gaulle and General Giraud as joint Presidents of the Executive Committee which is to govern

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Basic Faults in Comintern Blamed in Final Collapse

The following article, the first of two by a well-known authority on Russian affairs, throws new light on the developments leading to Premier Stalin's disbanding of the Communist International. It shows that Lenin's initial failure to launch his revolution in the more enlightened countries, and especially in Germany, heralded the eventual downfall of the Comintern even in its early stages.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Disbandment of the Comintern writes the official finis to a process of disintegration that began long ago. It ends for the time being, at any rate, history's boldest dream of uniting the world on a single doctrinaire economic and political platform.

Causes of the failure are many, but basically there was a fundamental discrepancy between the inspiring goals—world brotherhood—and the means recommended for its attainment: the justification of duplicity, sabotage, civil war on the philosophic grounds that man was an amoral animal governed by the requirements of the stomach, the complete rejection of those spiritual and ethical principles which are the only keys to a finer world.

The Marxist materialist interpretation of history on which the Communist world revolution was predicated cannot even explain the zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by many of the Communist revolutionaries. And it offers no clue whatever to the heroism of millions of patriotic Russians in the present war with Hitler.

For the past quarter century, the Soviet rulers of Russia have been forced by cold empiricism to revise their program step by step. The widening gulf between Communist theory and Soviet practice may best be fathomed by recalling that when back in 1917 the mighty social earthquake of the Russian revolution landed a small group of Marxist revolutionaries led by Lenin at the helm of a distraught and tortured nation, they regarded themselves as the vanguard of an impending world upheaval. Their doctrinaire Marxist background spurred the conviction.

For a brief spell their predictions seemed warranted. Social revolution raised its head all over war-ravaged Europe. Above the smoke and flame, Lenin hoisted the banner of the Third International and all through the critical birth period of the Soviet power, when counter-revolution within, which was sustained by foreign intervention, almost destroyed the new regime, the eyes of Lenin and his disciples were focused on the far horizon more than on Russia's situation. And when the revolution triumphed in Russia but failed everywhere in the west, nobody was more surprised than the Bolshevik leaders.

For this was a flagrant violation of all the Marxist rules. According to Marxism, the revolution is supposed to break out first in the most advanced and highest developed capitalist country, where the proc-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Strike enters second day with miners and operators split over 50 cents a day.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, said today that "United States steel production will drop sharply late this week unless a flow of coal to steel plants is maintained, and practical paralysis of the war-production program will follow any serious curtailment of coal supplies."

In a special statement to the press on the strike in the coal industry, Mr. Nelson said: "I am not involved in the coal dispute, as such, but I am seriously concerned about the devastating and inevitable effect of any curtailment of the flow of coal to industry upon our output of the weapons of war."

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The National War Labor Board unanimously ordered cessation of negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators today on the ground that the no-strike pledge has been violated by John L. Lewis, and that no agreement would be honored that was arrived at under duress.

The NWLB again referred the case to President Roosevelt "for such action as he deems appropriate."

Thus the coal crisis is back in the President's lap after months of fruitless efforts which, however, have narrowed the differences between coal operators and coal miners down to a reported 50 cents a day.

While this action was being taken, the general coal strike in defiance of the Government, and with increasing menace to war production, continued into the second day.

Menace to Industry

The nation's war industries, steel, railroads, and electricity, were threatened by the continuing curtailment of soft-coal supplies, which has cut production by an estimated 2,250,000 tons of soft coal and 183,000 tons of anthracite a day.

Coal stockpiles at steel plants ranged up to four weeks' operations, but many had less.

At Belle Vernon, Pa., the American Window Glass Company announced closing of its Belle Vernon plant because of inability to buy soft coal.

The shutdown made idle several hundred employees who produce glass for airplanes, hospitals, and other war purposes.

Meanwhile the House started a hurry-up debate on the Smith-Connally antistrike bill. After the House Military Affairs Committee met this morning to consider amendments to the measure, Government officials from five agencies pointed out alleged defects in the bill as now drawn, and members of the Committee hoped to meet some of these objections before formal debate started. In many circles it is agreed that the measure is a hasty job, but Congress, like the nation, is champing at the bit in irritation over the coal situation, and is willing to show its

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Implements to Banish Want Forged by Allied Food Talks

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 2—The United Nations conference on Food and Agriculture told the world today that it can be done—that the goal of freedom from want can be achieved.

Without dissent it authorized the immediate establishment of permanent international machinery to set about doing it.

Unanimously, it provided that a United Nations interim commission be installed in Washington not later than July 15.

Unanimously, it petitioned the Governments of 45 countries to join collectively in maintaining the peace as the only basis on which a better-fed, fully employed world can be realized.

Unanimously, it adopted a Hot Springs food charter dedicated to the proposition that the United Nations and associated nations can and must provide enough food for the health and efficiency of all people.

Early Action Urged

The Conference urgently appealed for early action.

"Once the war has been won, the first steps can be taken," it declared. "We must make ready now."

As throughout all of its discussions and preliminary committee reports, the final recommendations of the Conference put foremost the necessity of the United Nations establishing as soon as possible a world system of collective security.

It put the winning of the war as the first means of delivering "millions of people from hunger."

The permanent United Nations food organization significantly makes provision for the inclusion of countries beyond the 45 Governments represented at this meeting, obviously looking forward to the time when the defeated powers may be embraced in the peace councils of the world.

Provision for New Members

The Conference specifically authorized the proposed international food office to make provision "for membership, in due course, of governments not represented on the interim commission."

Seven "principles," adopted in

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

Ten New Policewomen Sworn for Boston Duty

Ten policewomen were added to Boston's force today. "You are entering on a noble profession," Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh told them, as he outlined roughly their duties and described what would be expected of them. Upon their shoulders, he warned, would fall the burden of proving that the appointment of women to the Hub's force was a right step.

Mrs. Irene Bohmbach, who will head the group, told the new recruits, "There will be absolutely no partiality shown in the treatment you may expect from your superiors. I will give you the benefit of my 22 years of experience and will do all I can to help you over the hard places. In return I just ask for your loyalty, absolute loyalty, to the Acting Commissioner, because he has made this unit possible, to the Department, and to your superiors.

"We want unity, and I promise you that if we get it we will make the division a success."

The new patrolwomen are: Florence Allstrom, Dorothy E. Coleman, Theresa B. Connolly, Beatrice M. DeLosh, Marie Fewore, Mrs. Margaret E. Johnson, Emma G. Kutz, Joseph H. Lally, Catherine A. McLaughlin and Edna J. Swan.

"Cream" of Many Applicants

Some 40 or 50 applications were received after Captain Kavanagh made public his decision to appoint the women. These 10, said Mrs. Bohmbach today, were the cream of the lot and she is satisfied that they are fine women. All are between 25 and 35. Among them are former salesgirls, clerks, school teachers, and welfare workers.

The oath required by police regulations was administered to them at 10:30 o'clock this morning by Thomas F. Gill, Chief Clerk of the Police Department. They swore to "faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as a provisional temporary policewoman."

After posing for photographs, the young women assembled to be fingerprinted, to receive police badges and whistles, and to get their first instruction from Lieut. Andrew J. Marchard. They will not wear their badges but will carry them in purse or pocket, Mrs. Bohmbach said, and they will not be in uniform.

Assigned to Stations

All have been assigned to various stations throughout the city: three to station 17, two to station 11, and one each to stations 3, 4, 10, 13, and 15.

In his talk to them, Captain Kavanagh told the women they were going to be assigned to women and children.

ANNUAL JUNE
Clearance

Many solid and print rayon crepes are included in this clearance of our Spring stock. Also suits and hats.

Our cottons and summer sheers also await your inspection.

~~$24.50~~ $18.90

Radlo's

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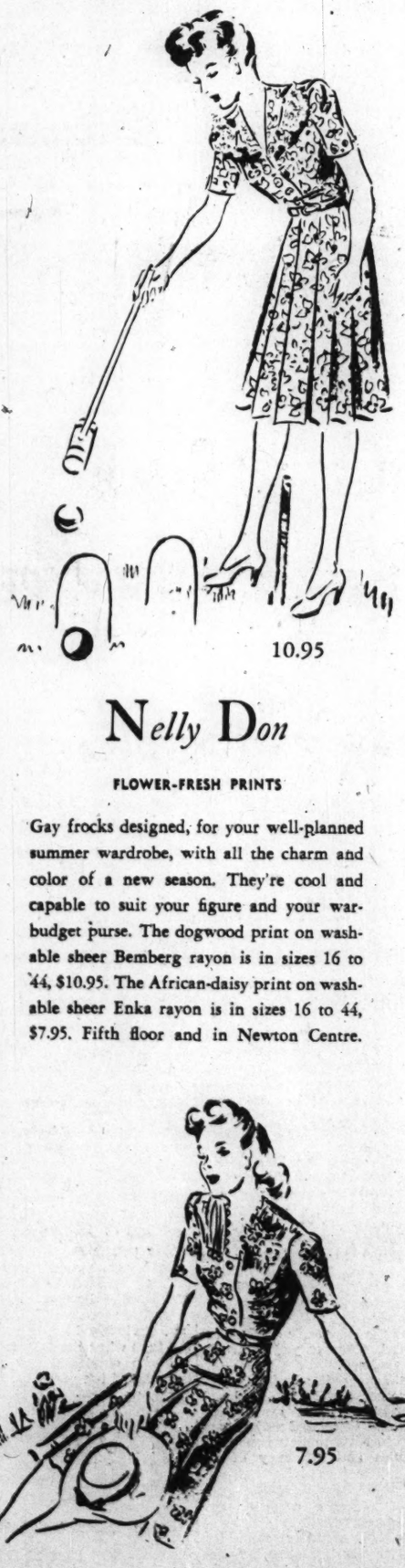

10.95

Nelly Don

FLOWER-FRESH PRINTS

Gay frocks designed, for your well-planned summer wardrobe, with all the charm and color of a new season. They're cool and capable to suit your figure and your war-budget purse. The dogwood print on washable sheer Bemberg rayon is in sizes 16 to 44, $10.95. The African-daisy print on washable sheer Enka rayon is in sizes 16 to 44, $7.95. Fifth floor and in Newton Centre.

7.95

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT ST. • BOSTON

Bulwark Against Delinquency

By a Staff Photographer

New Boston Police Force Women 'Finest'

These 10 young women today joined Boston's Police Department as patrolwomen to help reduce 'teen-age-girl delinquency in the Hub. They will have the status of "provisional temporary policewomen," being appointed for three months. Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh is pictured showing them how to raise their hands in the oath. With him is Lieut. Andrew J. Marchard, who will conduct a course of instruction for the girls as part of their two weeks of training. The new recruits, front row, left to right, are: Mrs. Margaret E. Johnson, Catherine A. McLaughlin, Edna J. Swan, Florence Allstrom, Emma G. Kutz. Back row, left to right: Beatrice M. DeLosh, Marie Fewore, Dorothy E. Coleman, Josephine H. Lally, and Theresa B. Connolly.

State Senate Keeps Stand On 'Penalty'

The Massachusetts Senate today refused to reconsider its action of yesterday when it rejected a gubernatorial amendment to the so-called "death penalty bill" which would have left entirely with the jury the setting of the penalty in first-degree murder cases.

The bill now returns to the House where it was passed last week and will face the possibility of going to a conference committee where it may expire if the Legislature prorogues this week.

The original bill, which passed both Houses, permitted juries to recommend life imprisonment in first degree murder cases but left final decision with the judge. Governor Saltonstall objected to placing the burden on the court and returned the bill with the proposed amendment.

Yesterday's defeat in the Senate came despite assurances from sources close to the Governor that he wanted the bill in its amended form. This knowledge was not enough to prevent two Republican Senators, Richard S. Bowers of Brookline and Benjamin J. Bowen of Newton from switching their votes from the affirmative position they had taken when the original bill was adopted by a one-vote margin.

Observers at the State House believe that the Governor will veto the bill if the House concurs with the Senate and returns the measure in its original form.

Opposition to the bill was led by Senator John D. Mckay (R) of Quincy, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary which reported the bill favorably, and by Senator Michael A. Flanagan (D) of Lawrence.

Senator Edward M. Rowe (R) of Cambridge once more led support of the bill.

250,000 Fire Guards Wanted To Protect N. E. Bomb Areas

Volunteers for a new civilian defense protective force of 250,000 persons trained to man pump-tank fire extinguishers in all bomb-target-area cities in New England are being sought today by the Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

Announcement of the establishment of the Civilian Defense Fire Guards was made yesterday by Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin of the First Civilian Defense Area. Fire-guard teams will consist of three or four specially trained persons, equipped with pump tanks and having, usually, a single city block to guard.

"Such a force has become necessary," Director Loughlin said, "to meet the increasing fire hazard to homes and lives resulting from new bombing tactics of the enemy. Fire and fire bombs are the major weapons of air attack. They have accounted for more than 80 per cent of the total damage, and the enemy is using every device to increase the deadly effectiveness of these weapons."

The current civilian defense group for this kind of work—the Fire Watchers—will be the nucleus of the fire guard organization. In fact, this unit will be merged with the fire guards and given additional training, the new organization wearing the old insignia of a red flame in a white triangle, superimposed on a circular blue field.

Mr. Loughlin said that in no way will the fire guard organization supplant the auxiliary firemen, however. These men will continue to work with the regular fire departments.

Low Gas: New Cutting Easy

Gasoline filling stations in New England for the most part today found it easy to comply with the ruling from the Office of Price Administration not to honor more than one B or C gasoline coupon from a customer at a time. They were so low on gasoline, they would have had to, anyway.

Patrick E. Hanaver, regional mileage rationing officer of the Office of Defense Transportation in Boston, declared that the situation was so tight that persons living within a mile of their places of business must expect to walk hereafter because they would be given no coupons for occupational driving.

Share-the-ride clubs have not come up to expectations, Mr. Hanaver said. He again urged wider use of the plan, saying that even an increase of 3.3 riders for each car entering the New England industrial area would result in an 18 per cent gasoline saving.

Meanwhile, the holders of A coupons were so low on rations which must last them until July 21, that they virtually ceased today to become purchasers of gasoline.

The cut in B and C coupon values, which went into effect at midnight last night, is said to be "appeal-proof." Motorists will no longer be able to go to their local ration boards and obtain extra gasoline rations for occupational driving.

One Government official in Washington, who asked not to be named but who favors getting even "tougher" with passenger car drivers, said today, "We are a long way from getting the best use out of passenger cars. There are still too many 95-pound blondes running around in 2,000-pound automobiles."

Workers who cannot get to factory or shipyard on the curtailed ration, OPA said today, will simply have to move closer to their jobs. "The gasoline isn't here," said Administrator Prentiss M. Brown.

Members of Congress from the 12 eastern seaboard states where the gasoline rations have been slashed were invited today by Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R) of New Jersey, to meet Saturday to hear "experts in the petroleum and transportation fields propose methods for the relief of our constituents." The recent reduction in rations, he said, has "raised considerable doubt that this program is being administered efficiently and equitably."

Postwar Trend in Nieman Aid

Nieman Fellowships for newspapermen at Harvard will be restricted this year to men outside the draft in age or military availability, the Nieman Foundation at the University announced today. This year the Fellowships will be awarded to newspapermen who plan to equip themselves to deal with postwar problems.

As the Fellowships are awarded only to men whose applications are supported by newspapers ready to grant them leaves of absence for a year's study, this limits the Nieman program this year to men whose papers feel that preparation for handling postwar issues is important enough to justify a leave during the war. Plans for study may be either economic or political, international or domestic.

The more extensive offerings of the Fellowships for work in any department of the University are suspended for the war.

In selecting candidates, the Foundation will consider the qualifications of men to carry out plans of work more largely on their own than has been necessary under normal conditions. The University itself, now on a war basis, has restricted its offerings because of the absence of staff members on war duties and assignment of others to the service of Army and Navy training programs at Harvard.

Nieman Fellows will continue, however, to find opportunities for consultation, guidance for reading and informal contacts with specialists in international relations, economics, government and history.

Nieman Fellowships, usually about 12 a year, have been offered during the past five years at Harvard under the bequest of Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the late Lucius W. Nieman, publisher of the Milwaukee Journal, given "to elevate and promote the standards of journalism in America." Harvard has applied the Nieman funds to the support of annual Fellowships to working newspapermen for a year's study on leave from their papers. A Fellowship pays the salary of the man during his leave from his paper. Until now the Fellowships have permitted work in any department of the University.

Applications will be received until Aug. 1 for the fall term, whose opening under the war schedule of the University will not be until Nov. 1.

Sixty-six men on leave from 51 news publications and press services have held these Fellowships since the autumn of 1938.

Of the sixty-six Nieman Fellows, only six have left journalism for any other activity than military or emergency wartime government service. Of these six, one is executive in a shipyard, one with the Red Cross Blood Donor Service, two handling public relations of large aviation and munitions industries, and one assistant to the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Thirteen of the former Fellows are now in military service, 10 with the Office of War Information. Four are on war correspondent assignments.

Rabbi of Jerusalem Calls on Governor

Rabbi Meyer Berlin, of Jerusalem, President of Mizrachi, a Zionist organization, called on Governor Staltonstall at the State House yesterday.

Introduced to the Massachusetts Senate, the Jewish leader, who said his trip to the United States was arranged by the State Department, said that 20,000 volunteers from Zion are fighting with the British Army.

"All Jews in Palestine as well as those in oppressed Europe are praying for the success of the United States in the war," Rabbi Berlin said. "We hope that when the war is over that the United Nations will give the Jews a small piece of earth where we can have a free commonwealth of Jews in Zion."

Service Bibles Being Printed In Scotland

Three thousand Service Testaments are being printed in Scotland for the Massachusetts Bible Society for American soldiers overseas, particularly on the European and North African fronts, Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Society, said here recently.

Difficulties in obtaining shipping space to send from the United States and the hazards if obtained led to the placing of the order in Glasgow so as to make the delivery sure.

Grants of Service Testaments to men in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine within Massachusetts last year numbered 22,836, according to the annual report of the Bible Society, just published.

"Let it be clearly understood that there is a real demand for these Service Testaments," Dr. Singiser said in his report. "Although the Government has issued 1,500,000 Testaments for the Army, the demand remains constant and heavy. Moreover, no provision of any sort has been made by the Government for the Navy, the Merchant Marine or the Coast Guard."

Grants to U. S. Ships

The outstanding grant of Bibles last year was that made to the Battleship Massachusetts at the Fore River shipyard. This spring a similar grant was made to the Aircraft Carrier Lexington, and Bibles will also be supplied to the Aircraft Carrier Bunker Hill and the cruisers Boston and Quincy upon their completion.

Several pioneering moves by the Bible Society in the distribution of Service Testaments were related by its Executive Secretary. "Two years ago we took an active lead in the preparation of special Testaments," he said. "After consultation with experienced chaplains we formulated Bible reading suggestions and prayers as auxiliary aids, in the belief that many young men would welcome such help. These suggestions we released to the National Bible Press and also to the Oxford Press with the result that they have been widely used and have proved to be a great blessing.

"It was one of these very Testaments that young Bartek and Captain Rickenbacker had during their thrilling days at sea.

"We also pioneered the idea that the best time to give a Testament to a young man is at the time of his induction into service, and that the most appreciated givers would be his parents or his church. This idea indorsed by the chaplains caught here in Massachusetts and spread, and today it is growing throughout the nation.

"This is one of the most constructive services we have rendered in this present emergency—to encourage churches to provide for their own young men. This thoughtfulness by the home church has been most heartily indorsed by our outstanding chaplains."

Police Officials Declared Seeking To Avoid a Trial

Continued from Page 1

prosecutor from testifying or arguing before a Grand Jury. All the prosecutor is allowed to do, the Counsel claimed, was to advise, not coerce.

Francis T. Leahy, the Commissioner's counsel, said evidence showed an improper person was present in a jury session, which therefore invalidated the indictment. He referred to Harold Seidenberg, who the defense claims was in the secret session before being sworn in as an Assistant Attorney General.

The Attorney General had a "consciousness of guilt" in having Mr. Seidenberg sworn in on Feb. 8 in what Mr. Leahy said was "an irregular procedure." At that time the defense had not specified who the improper person was, Mr. Leahy recalled.

Arthur F. Bickford, another defense counsel, held it was a violation of secrecy to have Mr. Bushnell link the police investigation to the Cocoanut Grove, and other questions under inquiry. Mr. Bushnell's Feb. 10 speech at Haverhill, alleging that Governors have made no attempt to have a competent officer head Boston's police department, was cited as another alleged violation of Grand Jury procedure.

Samuel P. Sears, another counsel, told the Judge that Mr. Bushnell illegally sought to "inflame the jury into thinking it was indicting rascals."

Mr. Bushnell's questions about business interests and tax status of the suspended Commissioner had no connection "with the regulation of gambling in Boston," he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Scattered Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers; slightly warmer tonight; continued warm Thursday forenoon, moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Showers; slightly warmer tonight; rising temperature Thursday forenoon.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Showers tonight in north portions Thursday forenoon; slightly warmer tonight continued warm Thursday forencon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island: Showers; slightly warmer tonight; continued warm Thursday forenoon.

Connecticut: Scattered showers this evening; slightly warmer tonight; continued warm Thursday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small-craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:03 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet. Thursday, 12:36 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "The American Home" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Delinquent Child Held As Having Legal Rights

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The novel idea that not only do you not help a delinquent child by disposing of his case out of court but that you even deprive him thereby of his legal rights, was put forward today by Basil L. Q. Henriques, British Justice of the Peace. He is here this week to address and visit various boys' clubs and social agencies in Boston and eventually to attend the National Conference of Social Work in Cleveland.

He described as pernicious the tendency of police here to dispose of juvenile cases out of court. "The child has rights, and you trespass on those rights if you do not bring him into court," he declared. "How would you feel, for example," he explained, "if you were accused of shoplifting and immediately some social agency insisted on your being psychoanalyzed, and came into your home to see if it were clean, if your parents were nice people, and how much money they earned? You'd have a right to be annoyed, I think. Maybe you were innocent of the charge, but unless you were brought into court you would have been given no opportunity to prove whether you were guilty or innocent."

Has Certain Rights

The British courts, he said, consider that even the smallest child has certain rights which may not be taken from him, and in pursuance of this principle the child has a right to cross-question his accuser in court, even if the accuser is his parent. "And that frequently happens," Mr. Henriques said. "We find that irresponsible parents often tell the most extraordinary lies in the attempt to get rid of their children. But since the case must always come to court, the child has the opportunity of stating his own side of things and refuting evidence against him."

Between September, 1938, and the same month in 1941, juvenile delinquency in England and Wales, Mr. Henriques said, increased 52 per cent.

During the past year, however, the rate of increase has dropped off appreciably, the total compared with the 1938 figure being only 30 per cent greater.

The improvement is due, Mr. Henriques believes, to the far greater stress now laid on preventive measures. "We find," he said, "that if you give a lively, inventive, and restless boy a chance to break his neck in a gymnasium, he's just as happy as he would be out risking his life at thievery."

"One of the most important things the juvenile courts of your country lack is dignity," declared Mr. Henriques.

"They are too informal. You have swung right over to the other extreme from the too rigid, too cold, and the inhumane court procedure of a less enlightened day and have evolved a system for which the delinquent has absolutely no respect and of which he has no fear whatever."

Mr. Henriques, himself a Justice of the Peace since 1924 and chairman of the East London Court since 1936, has at different times visited courts in the United States from coast to coast. His experience with juveniles in his own country has included the formation of boys' and girls' Clubs, and play centers, and work as warden of the Bernhard Baron Jewish Settlement in England. He is a firm believer in the theory that fear of consequences is a deterrent to crime.

Make Him Realize

"When I get a sixteen-year-older in my court," he said, "I haven't the slightest hesitancy in making him realize he's in a police court. I don't coddle him. I make it perfectly plain to him that he's done a wrong thing and is in court because of it. Of course, I'm not as formal as that when I have a little tenyear-old boy to deal with who has simply done something naughty to see if he could get away with it. But the older boys, I believe, need a wholesome respect for the law and its processes."

Employment Rise Shown

Employment in Boston showed a gain in number of workers of 1.3 per cent in April over March and a rise in total payroll of 3.3 per cent, according to the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries covering all important fields.

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Halifax Deplores Brake Of Strike on War Effort

PORTLAND, Maine, June 2 (AP) —Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, said today that while "it is not our business to express opinions on [American] labor disputes, naturally we deplore anything that holds up the war effort just as you and your Government would deplore anything we did in England to retard war progress."

The comment of the envoy, here for a visit, was in response to a question in an interview with the Evening Express regarding the current coal walkout.

He ended his comment on the coal-labor situation by saying: "We have had no authorized strike in England since 1940."

The Ambassador declared that the critical gasoline shortage in the East "was not necessarily tied up with a new offensive." This, he said, was a "purely personal" opinion.

His planned inspection later in the day of the New England Ship-Building Corporation at South Portland would not culminate, he said, in conversations intended to result in the building of additional British cargo ships here.

"I'm interested in the production of ships, arms and all implements of war, but the British Government has no special interest in your local yard," he said.

Lord Halifax's schedule included an overnight stay here with continuance of his trip to Boston tomorrow morning. He planned to visit Providence, R. I., tomorrow afternoon with an overnight stay there.

Asked his opinion regarding how soon an invasion of Europe might be expected, he said "it is the policy of our staffs [United States and British] to keep the enemy fighting at all times."

"Where they fight," he added, "is a matter for the military and naval officials to say."

He added, however, that the stopping of hostilities in North Africa might well be the prelude to "bigger ventures."

"We must take as much weight as possible off Russia on the one hand and China on the other," he said in a final comment on another Allied offensive.

Gas Restrictions Blamed for Court Appearance Failure

OPA restrictions on use of gasoline were blamed today for failure of Max Goldberg of the Hampden Beef Co. of Springfield, Mass., to appear in United States District Court here this morning to stand trial on charges of price ceiling violation.

When Mr. Goldberg did not put in an appearance, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski was ready to issue an order to bring him in, but counsel for the defendant stepped forward to explain Mr. Goldberg's absence.

His client, he said, has been in Colebrook, N. H., near the Canadian border, telephoning daily to his attorneys as to the trial date. On Tuesday the case was suddenly scheduled for trial today because previous cases had been disposed of with unexpected speed. Mr. Goldberg's counsel explained that lack of train service made it impossible for Mr. Goldberg to get to Boston in time for today's session, unless he used an automobile in violation of gasoline restrictions.

Mr. Goldberg, however, will be in court tomorrow, to which time Judge Wyzanski postponed the trial of charges that Mr. Goldberg sold beef at wholesale above ceiling prices.

George Is Knighted

PORTLAND, Maine, June 2 (AP) —Anthony H. George, British Vice-Consul at Boston, received good tidings when he arrived here today in the company of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, who is visiting New England states.

Mr. George learned that he had been Knighted by King George and henceforth will be "Sir Anthony H. George."

New England Men Share In U-Boat Bag

Many New Englanders were serving aboard the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Spencer when it chalked up a definite submarine sinking to its credit. In an engagement in the Atlantic several weeks ago, the Spencer skillfully tracked down a U-boat which had laid in wait for a large convoy making for an Allied port.

Forcing the raider to the surface with a series of depth charges, the U-boat was destroyed by gun fire which followed, and more than 40 prisoners were captured.

The Spencer was skippered by Commander Harold S. Berdine, who makes his home with his wife at 4 Lewis Road, Belmont, Mass. On board with him—since the Spencer served as flagship of the convoy—was Capt. Paul H. Heineman, U. S. N., of 10 Hillside Avenue, Winchester, Mass., Escort Unit Commander.

Other New England men aboard the cutter Spencer were:

Ensign Vittorrio P. Bellucci, Mansfield, Mass.; Ensign Louis B. Marr, Westerly, R. I.; CWT Lloyd K. Evans, Medford, Mass.; CPhM Leo R. Legault, Dorchester, Mass.; CCStd William E. Barnett, Roxbury, Mass.; GM1c. Edw. L. Murphy, Natick, Mass.; MM1c. Robert J. Croak, Arlington, Mass.; WT1c. Cecil F. Bray, Everett, Mass. BM2c. Geo. E. Boutilier, Dorchester, Mass.; BM2c. Clarence S. Hall, Jr., Raynham, Mass.; RM2c. Eugene L. Gorczyca, Salem, Mass.; SOM2c. Robert O. Sondrol, Methuen, Mass.; RM3c. John P. Tumas, Boston, Mass.; Sea. 1c. Charles F. Beals, Malden, Mass.; Sea. 1c. Harold L. Mottard, Somerville, Mass.; Sea. 1c. Antonio R. Volonino, Lowell, Mass.; Sea. 2c. Joseph Barreira, Jr., Fall River, Mass.; M. Att. 2c. Richard A. Buzzell, Wethersfield, Conn.; CMM Vernon J. LaMeire, Rockland, Maine; Sea. 1c. Thomas M. MacIntosh, Fair Haven, Conn.; Sea. 1c. Gardner M. Meder, East Norwalk, Conn.; Sea. 2c. Stephen Opuszynski, Portland, Conn...

For detailed story of the submarine sinking see First Page, Second Section.)

America and Britain Linked In World Affairs by Evans

America and Britain "have a rendezvous with destiny" this year, Col. Arthur Evans, M. P., told the Greater Boston British War Relief Society at its final Dutch Treat luncheon at the Hotel Statler this noon.

"We are not near the end of the war, but we are on the eve of great and distressing events," he said. Although not wishing to be pessimistic, he predicted that "before final victory there will hardly be a home in your country or mine which has not some personal evidence of the sacrifices we are making today in defense of everything that means life to us."

Declaring that the only way the enemy can win this war is to separate "our two countries" through wrong information, he cited lend-lease statistics to show that British help to the Allies now equals American help to Britain. The only way to defeat the enemy, he said, is by pooling all resources and by co-operating 100 per cent.

Affirming Britain's intentions of fighting through the defeat of Japan, he said, "We are eagerly looking forward to the time when we shall be able to turn our total attention to the Far East."

Colonel Evans, who today addressed the last American group before his return to England, paid tribute to the work of the Boston British War Relief Society which has sent more cases of supplies to Britain than has any other regional group. It has raised $1,650,000 and sent clothing and knitted goods to the value of $2,500,000. It has also sent 100 mobile canteens and equipped 30 rescue patrol boats, according to Colonel Evans.

Speaking of the help which British War Relief gave at the time when Britain was so ill-prepared, Colonel Evans referred to the fact that at the time of Munich the British air force consisted of three squadrons of Hurricanes and three Spitfire machines.

"Neville Chamberlain knew what was coming when he returned from Munich," he said. "He knew that nothing on this earth would persuade Hitler and those associated with him not to make a bid for world domination; but Chamberlain dared not tell the British people the truth because if he had, Hitler would not have waited another 12 months. Chamberlain could not proclaim his view publicly, but he told us privately in the House of Commons what it was."

Colonel Evans, who came to this country on a special mission, brought with him for presentation to President Roosevelt a stone which Mrs. Roosevelt had picked out from the debris of the House of Commons.

On this stone is inscribed a copy of a picture in color from the Palace of Westminster showing the Cabots leaving the shores of Britain to find a new land.

Army Studies Use Of War Prisoners As Farm Workers

William W. Flennikan, Assistant Deputy Administrator of the War Food Administration, yesterday told a farm labor conference in the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Boston, that war prisoners captured by the Allies may be used to relieve the shortage of agricultural workers in some of the nation's food production areas.

A study of the use of war prisoners for work on farms will be undertaken shortly by Army and WFA officials, Mr. Flennikan said, adding the warning that "America's factories and armies will not move unless more food is produced."

Declaring that groups of 15 to 50 men could be sent out to work under the watchful eyes of Army guards, he pointed out that camps, each to hold 1,000 war prisoners, could be established in those sections where the farm labor situation is most critical.

"The prisoners could be selected on a wholly volunteer basis and would be paid from 50 to 75 per cent of the going wage in the area in which they worked," Mr. Flennikan said.

Some N. E. Prices Of Kerosene Higher

The Office of Price Administration today authorized slightly higher prices for kerosene in Waterbury and Greenwich-Norwalk areas of Connecticut, and in the Conway area in New Hampshire.

The new regulation includes price adjustments to dealers at various levels, but to the consumer who buys at a retail store or filling station it means a price of 12.7 cents in the Connecticut localities and of 14.2 cents in the Conway district.

Six Bay Staters Get Air Commissions

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2 (AP)—Six Massachusetts soldiers were among the men commissioned second lieutenants recently at graduation exercises of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command School at Yale.

They were Lieutenants Robert Wood of East Boston; Richard Bower of Arlington; Edward Chase of Canton; Philip Sussman of Reading; John Studeny of Holyoke, and Lelio Serafini of Quincy.

Northeastern Official Honored

Galen D. Light, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller of Northeastern University, was given a banquet last night in recognition of his 42 years of service. Mr. Light resigns from the faculty on July 1.

William C. White, Dean of the day colleges, presented Mr. Light with a lounging chair on behalf of the faculty, and the Northeastern University Girls' Club gave him a leather desk set.

Hayes Named Director

John F. Hayes of Arlington has been appointed Executive Director of Region Five — the Boston Metropolitan area—of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, it was announced yesterday. He succeeds Harold W. Fenner, who resigned as Executive Director after serving 16 months.

Boston Iron Door Goes to War

Once Property of Ambassador William Phillips

This 600-pound wrought-iron portal from Ambassador Phillips' former home at 17 Commonwealth Avenue today was turned over to the War Production Board for scrap metal. Left to right: Paul Simons, of the J. W. B. Army and Navy Club, owners of the gate; Private Edwin Carlson; Petty Officer Irving Lessin; Sergeant Melvin Herzog, and Talbot Baker of the WPB.

Honor Rolls Soon In Post Offices

Establishment of honor rolls in public lobbies of the various post offices and branches in the Boston Postal District has been approved in Washington, it was announced recently by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

This is said to be the first time in the record of the postal service that honor rolls have been permitted to be displayed in the lobby. The honor rolls will show the names of all the postal employees in the stations and branches who are in the armed services and those who have been killed in action. There are 1,045 employees in the Boston Postal District at the present time in the armed forces.

More Women Needed

Women between the ages of 18 and 50, who are not now employed in war work at their highest skill, are wanted for employment at the Boston Navy Yard, it was announced recently by the First Civil Service Regional Office in the Federal Building, Boston.

Gas Shortage Cancels Maneuvers in Vermont

War Activities in New England

Military maneuvers in Vermont have been cancelled and many Navy leaves in this area have been halved as a result of gasoline shortages, it was disclosed today.

The Vermont maneuvers, simulating invasion and defense similar to recent war games in Massachusetts, had been scheduled for June 6. Gov. William H. Wills explained the move as necessary because the State's gas supply was dwindling, and said Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, agreed on the necessity.

The leaves of Navy personnel at the Quonset Point Naval Air Station and the Navy's Camp Endicott in Rhode Island were cut in half because of the transportation emergency caused by the shortage.

Navy Insurance

More than $430,000,000 in National Service and United States Government life insurance was written in the First Naval District between last Dec. 1 and April 15.

Ship Launchings

A submarine chaser, launched today at the Simms Brothers Yards here, was sponsored by Mrs. S. E. Guild of Boston, wife of a prominent yachtsman.

The Liberty Ship SS William Pepperell, named for a colonial soldier and merchant, will be launched at the New England Shipbuilding Yard at South Portland tomorrow, sponsored by Mrs. Harry G. Hill, wife of a Brooklyn, N. Y., lawyer. Sir William, a native of Kittery, Me., had commanded troops that captured Louisbourg, the French stronghold on Cape Breton Island in 1744 after a 49-day siege.

Two destroyer escort vessels will be launched at the Boston Navy Yard on Friday. One, named in honor of Ensign William B. Lovering, of Saugus, who was killed aboard the Destroyer Hammann during the Battle of Midway, will be sponsored by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph S. Lovering of Long Island, N. Y. The other, named for Chief Boatswain Eugene T. Sanders, killed at Pearl Harbor, will be sponsored by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Sanders of New York.

Workers Honored

Three war workers in New England received honorable mention among 141 national awards announced this week by the War Production Board for suggestions to improve production.

Raymond C. Hastings, utility man for the American Type Founders, Inc., at Fitchburg, Mass., proposed combining two operations on breech rings to increase production 25 per cent, with two more pieces per hour, and to save 1½ hours a day.

Henry Augustyn, of the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., designed an automatic work driver, which provides a rapid and easy method of handling pieces turned on small-type lathes, of particular benefit to female workers, since it lessens fatigue.

Arthur O. La Ducer, chief engineer of the Wiremold Company at Hartford, developed an automatic stop for progressive dies.

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Saves Storable Fuels for Heating Next Winter

DON'T USE up storable fuels for cooking and hot water this spring and summer. The wise thing is to USE GAS for these important daily jobs. It's quick as a wink, clean as a whistle, thrifty to use, and *in warmer months* the supply is more than sufficient. Gas also helps you save time and labor — so essential in wartime.

Save your storable fuels for the cold weather when you'll need them for heating purposes.

Enough GAS? Yes, more than enough *now*. In winter when some of our gas is made from oil we may (as we did last winter) ask you to reduce the use of gas in your home. But in spring, summer, and fall, when our gas is made entirely from coal, the supply of gas is greater than customers' normal needs.

That's why, if you have any kind of gas cooking or water heating equipment in your home, you can use gas without worries about fuel now. BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY, 100 Arlington Street, Boston.

A WORD ON FUEL CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION of fuels in wartime is important and patriotic. As indicated, gas may be one of the scarce fuels in cold weather and the supply must be safeguarded for the sake of the general public and for vital war industries. But in the warmer months, our gas load decreases. More gas again is available for general use.

By using gas more fully during these warmer months, a reserve of storable fuels may be accumulated for use next winter and present transportation problems may be considerably eased.

Remember, however, that gas is still a vital war material. Use what is needed, but use it wisely.

Your co-operation as a customer in helping us conserve gas last winter, at our request, is highly appreciated and we give you our grateful thanks. Your co-operation may be needed again, but this summer let gas help you save storable fuels for colder weather.

IMPORTANT. *For information on how to turn on a gas water heater or range you have not been using lately, telephone Service Headquarters .... Arnold 6000.*

BOSTON GAS

BUY UNITED STATES WAR STAMPS AND BONDS FOR VICTORY

'Moon Is Down' Due at Metropolitan—New Film at Keith's—Daily Dialer

Hardwicke and Travers Head Cast for Steinbeck Picture

Nunnally Johnson's screen version of John Steinbeck's novel and play, "The Moon Is Down," will be seen at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Mr. Johnson, who was both producer and author of the screen play, assembled a distinguished cast. Sir Cedric Hardwicke plays the role of Colonel Lanser, commander of the Nazi forces which occupy an unnamed town. Henry Travers does the part of in ineffectual but courageous mayor, and Lee J. Cobb is his philosophical homespun advisor. Margaret Wycherly is the mayor's wife, and Dorris Bowdon does the role of Molly Morden. Irving Pichel directed.

The companion feature will be "Jitterbugs," a comedy in which Laurel and Hardy unintentionally act as stooges for a gambling ring, become involved in a jetterbug contest, and finally turn the tables on the rascals who tried to take advantage of them. Vivian Blaine and Douglas Fowley are in the cast.

At the Fine Arts

Fritz Lang's "Last Will of Dr. Mabuse" will be on the screen at the Fine Arts today. This will be the first New England showing of the film. Lang, a specialist in the macabre, made an early picture called "Dr. Mabuse, the Gambler." The present picture shows the same character a score of years later as an inmate in an asylum directing a network of criminals by his writings from a padded cell.

'Slightly Dangerous'

A second week has been scheduled at the State and Orpheum for "Slightly Dangerous," comedy co-starring Lana Turner and Robert Young. The other feature, "Harrigan's Kid," with Bobby Readick, Frank Craven, William Gargan, and J. Carroll Naish, also continuous.

Paramount and Fenway

Alan Ladd and Loretta Young in "China," and "He Hired the Boss," with Stuart Erwin and Evelyn Venable, will be the new films at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. The two pictures are currently on view at the Metropolitan.

At RKO Boston

Charles Barnet and his orchestra will head the stage show at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. Gil Lamb, comedian, and Elton Britt, singing cowboy, are co-starred. The film of the week will be "Forever and a Day" with 78 stars, including Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Ray Milland, Herbert Marshall, Merle Oberon, and Charles Laughton.

At the Uptown

Abbott and Costello in "It Ain't Hay" head the double bill coming Thursday to the Uptown. The cast includes Grace MacDonald, Cecil Kellaway, Eugene Pallette, and Leighton Noble and his band. The companion feature will be "Desert Victory," a factual film made by cameramen attached to the British Eighth Army.

At the Exeter

"Desperadoes," with Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes, and Randolph Scott, and "Reveille with Beverly," will make up the double feature program at the Exeter starting Thursday and continuing through Saturday. "Desert Victory," depicting the British advance across North Africa and emphasizing in particular the battle of El Alamein, will be shown starting Sunday. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," starring Alice Faye and John Payne in a Technicolor production, will be the co-feature starting Sunday.

At the Telepix

Candid camera views of the officer candidate school at Miami, Fla., will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will include Hollywood celebrities, bird dogs in action, Peruvian excavations for the gold of the Incas, a musical film by an Army band, two cartoons, Burgess Meredith in an exposition of the work of a bombardier, and a news digest.

At Olympia and Scollay

"The Avengers," with Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr, and Hugh Williams, and "Salute for Three" with MacDonald Carey and Betty Rhodes," will move Friday to the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay.

Alec Templeton

Alec Templeton, pianist, will give a recital in the Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza at 4:30 Sunday afternoon, June 13. This is his first Boston appearance since October, 1941. He will play classics for the first portion of the program and then will give imitations and satire.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, June 3.
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Henry Travers
In "The Moon Is Down," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p.m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p.m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p.m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p.m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p.m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p.m.—String Time.
4:45 p.m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p.m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p.m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p.m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p.m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p.m.—"Uncle Sam," drama.
7:00 p.m.—News Dinner Music.
7:30 p.m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p.m.—Freddy Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p.m.—News; Band.
8:15 p.m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p.m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p.m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W29B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p.m.—Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns' Baseball Game.
3:30 p.m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p.m.—Red Sox-St Louis Browns game.
5:15 p.m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p.m.—News Service
6:15 p.m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p.m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p.m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p.m.—"California Melodies"; Orch.
8:00 p.m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p.m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p.m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p.m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p.m.—News Service.
9:30 p.m.—Soldiers With Wings.
10:00 p.m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p.m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p.m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p.m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p.m.—News Service.
11:15 p.m.—Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
11:30 p.m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—5:45 p. m.—News and Headlines. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skit. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—What Is Fascism? GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Songs and Music of Paris. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Theaterland's tribute to the United Nations forces. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GDL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

At Keesler Field

Paul Magriel, former curator of Dance Archives and editor of Dance Index, and Daniel Nagrin, partner of Helen Tamiris, as well as Barton Mumaw, now a sergeant, are at Keesler Field, Miss. The latter two took part in an "Easter Parade" for the benefit of the Red Cross, Mumaw doing his "War and the Artist," to Liszt's "Funérailles."

Listed in the soldier personnel are artists of every description—singers, organists, instrumentalists, actors, vaudeville and radio entertainers. Among other dancers are Pfc. Charles Tryall, who had been appearing in England and on the Continent, and caught the last ship from Lisbon in June, 1942, enlisting in July; and Corporal Walter J. Parker, who had toured the United States and Canada with his wife and partner, Doris, canceling a tour of England to enlist in the army.

Maria Montez and Jon Hall In Technicolor 'White Savage'

Technicolor and romantic South Sea Island melodrama seem to be natural affinities. Color provides an attractive background to the characteristically incredible events of these tales and it helps to distract attention as the yarn reaches a violent climax.

These phenomena, which have been observable before, may be noted once more in "White Savage," which arrived Tuesday at the Keith Memorial. Here the setting is a vaguely located island kingdom ruled by an impetuous princess. It seems that a rascally German trader has been plotting for years to secure for himself the gold and jewels which line a native swimming pool. But a brash young fisherman, whose highest ambition is to secure permission to angle for sharks, appears on the scene, first insults and then wins the favor of the princess (it's a favorite Hollywood technique in romantic narrative), foils the trader's dastardly schemes, and wins the hand of the princess. The only touch of warfare is an armed attack on the natives by the trader and his satellites, but there is much violence of an individual nature along the way, and a dynamite explosion and an earthquake to supply a crashing finale.

Maria Montez, who plays the role of the heroine, makes a pretty princess in the tradition of movie South Sea island potentates. Jon Hall, as the fisherman, plunges gallantly and handsomely into the water at the slightest excuse. Sabu skips about as a mischievous native matchmaker and friend of the sailor, Thomas Gomez glowers as the scheming trader. And Sidney Toler, bland of manner, wanders in and out in his Charlie Chan make-up as a kind of Gilbert and Sullivan jack-of-all-trades who serves as banker, lawyer, and detective. He has a small role but it is the most amusing one in the film.

The photography is consistently rich and expertly managed in its views of native settings, distant shots of the sea, and under-water glimpse of the jewel encrusted pool.

"Cowboy in Manhattan," a minor musical, made by Universal as a supporting film for a double bill, is the co-feature. Robert Paige plays a song-writing youth from Texas who consents to pose as a millionaire to further the publicity schemes of a pair of shoestring producers, played by Leon Errol and Walter Catlett.

The stunt is to have the Texas youth buy out the house for the first fortnight of the run of a musical comedy. The scheme works. The youth even gets some of his songs into the show, and all ends well in his romance with the leading lady. The latter is played by Frances Langford, who knows how to put over a song.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery
In "Desert Victory," coming Thursday to the Uptown and Sunday to the Exeter.

Russian Program

A Russian program, with Mr. Sanromá as soloist in the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1, is announced for the Hecht House benefit performance at the Symphony Hall Pops on the evening of Monday, June 7.

Strauss Songs Scheduled For Radio Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Included in selections from Johann Strauss's music to be sung on Great Moments in Music by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, are "The Gondola Song," arias from "The Gypsy Baron" and "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," and the duet from Artist's Life." George Sebastian conducts the orchestras and chorus. CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Jane Withers appears again with Lionel Barrymore on "Mayor of the Town," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on same station a new weekly variety show opens starring Jack Carson. Music by Johnny Richards' Orchestra and songs by Anita Ellis. Hanley Stafford is guest on the first program.

Laraine Day and Edward G. Robinson co-star in an original drama on "Soldier with Wings," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Thursday

Madeleine Carroll appears as guest star on the daytime serial "We Love and Learn," in behalf of the Merchant Marine, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Koolmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Exeter—"It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 2, 5, 8:05. "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 12:30, 3:40, 6:30, 9:35. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Last Will of Dr. Mahuse." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Herbert Marshall. 2:25, 5:55, 9:20. "Three Girls About Town," Janet Blair, Joan Blondell. 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford, Leon Errol. 11:01 a. m., 1:35, 4:09, 6:43, 9:17.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Majestic—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland. 11:55 a. m., 4:15, 8.

Modern—"The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"The Avengers," Richard Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:30, 9:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes in Washington," 9:30, 11:39 a. m., 1:48, 3:57, 6:06, 8:15, 10:24. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:54, 3:03, 5:12, 7:21, 9:30.

Scollay—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater: — "The Flag Speaks," "Rear Gunner," "Haiti—Land of Dark Majesty," "Trout," "U. S. Army Band," "Unusual Occupations," "El Brendel Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—"Churchill and England," "Trout in the Chilean Sierras," "Ozzie Nelson," "Religion in India," "Pete Smith," "World-Wide News Digest," Color cartoons. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man Trap," Henry Stephenson. 9:35 a.m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7:05, 9:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 10:45 a.m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Uptown—"He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 1, 4:25, 8. "Air Force," James Garfield, Gig Young. 2:05, 5:35, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:35, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Bob Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield. "How's About It," Andrew Sisters.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

Coolidge Corner: "The Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

Harvard: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

University: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Quiet Please," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey.

Codman Square: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:15, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:50.

Park: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon." 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:58, 4:57, 8:15. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien. 2:51, 6:10, 9:29.

Mystic: "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Idaho," Roy Rogers, Virginia Ray. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:27, 9:12. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 1:52, 7:37.

Orpheum: "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:15, 8:25.

Strand: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. 3:25, 8:30. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Ahern. "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy.

Fellsway: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Hard Way," Joan Leslie, Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Ed. O'Brien. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Lady Bodyguard," E. Albert, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

Strand: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

Strand: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "We Are the Marines."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart, Sylvia Sidney. 2:07, 7:53. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:36, 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane From Chungking," Ellen Drew.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Alan Jones. "Time to Kill," L. Nolan.

Coolidge: "China Girl," George Montgomery. "I Married a Witch," Frederic March, Veronica Lake.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Sundays continuous from 5 p. m.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker.

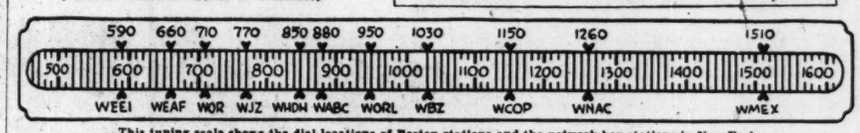
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p.m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News comment	The Curtain Rises; talk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family..	Baseball Interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents.	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	baseball game	Frankie Masters' Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:30 Studio speaker	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	baseball game	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown, sk.	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	baseball game	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"..	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Highway Patrol; drama	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Today at Duncana	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics; music..
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord....	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude.
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Talk; Musical Interlude.	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	"Yankee Starlets"	Ricard Salinger: news..
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	The Answer Man.....	"California Melodies";	The Lyric Theater.....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	western drama, comments	John Barry, comments..	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Earl Godwin, news.....	"Mr. & Mrs North"; com.	"Sizing Up the News"..	Studio speaker.....
8:15 F. P Adams, guest	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch..	"Mr. & Mrs North"; com.	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.; Bob	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Attuck's Orchestra.....
8:45 Hersholt; News.....	Jim Ameche, narrator	Eberly & Kitty Kallen	Wally Butterworth.....	Attuck's Orchestra.....
9:00 Lionel Barrymore;	"John Freedom"; drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Stravin-
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom"; drama.	Shore; "Rochester," gst	News Service.....	sky's "Fire Bird Suite"
9:30 Jack Carson Show;	Eddy Howard's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album: Stravin-
9:45 Variety; Guests	Orch.; "Short Mystery	dramatic sketch; orch	Cadet orchestra; drama	sky's "Fire Bird Suite"
10:00 Moments in Music:	Mal. George Elliot.....	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	News Service.....
10:15 Strauss' Music	Gracie Fields, songs...	Musical Knowledge....	Ruby Newman's Orch....	"Mexicana" music.....
10:30 "Elwell's Weekly"	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Victory Night Watch....
10:45 News; World War II	Music.....	Musical Knowledge....	Musical Roundup.....	Eddy Duchin's Orch....
11:00 Morton Gould's Or.:	Bill Bardo's Orchestra.	News; Baseball scores	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15 I. Gorin, L. Murray	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	Brice; H. Stafford; orch.	Hal McIntyre's Orch....
11:30 News: News Analysis	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Day's End; music.....
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"..	Stars in Revue.....	Music You Want.....	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Day's End; News.....

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top of the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies; Talk....	.....
7:15 News; Home Town.	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	.....
7:30 Music; News	Musical program.....	News Service	Breakfast Band Box.....	New England Fellowship:
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Spike Jones' Orchestra.	Musical Clock	religious .....
8:00 News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news..	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama....	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Club..	Air Express Music.....	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mrs Saltonstall: talk..	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 Musical 30's	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food..	"Spotlight Revue".....	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Landt Trio; songs.	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News....	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Musical Highlights	Lora Lawton: sketch....	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Women and the War	"The O'Neills"; drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate"; drama.....	The Cheer-Up Gang: vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"A Woman of America"..	calist; orchestra.....	Mason .....
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor ...	Breakfast Music: Inter..	Road of Life: sketch...	Stanley Dixon, News	"Kick-Conga" .....
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music: Inter..	Vic and Sade: sketch...	New England Cupboard ..	Organ Melodies .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch..	"Yankee House Party";	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny";	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum"; sketch..	variety show, with orch.	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks ..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum ..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News.
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Int.: W. Kaper, U.S.C.G.	"Uncle Sam"; drama.....	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: Talk...	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday; sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills: Talk...	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch..	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Seth's Village Canteen.	"Big Sister"; sketch...	News; Fashion Talk....	Curtain Time; Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs" ...	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Krave, songs .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	'Light of the World'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup..	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen".....	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports program	"Uncle Sam"; drama ....
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	"Hymns for Freedom"...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	White Sox baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites ..
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Charlie Spivack's Orch..
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk..	"Right to Happiness"..	White Sox baseball game	The Ink Spots .....
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sam Donahue's Orch....
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	White Sox baseball game	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
4:30 Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Glen Gray's Orchestra..
4:45 B. Elliott: Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"..	White Sox baseball game	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Harold Grant's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch.....	"Portia Faces Life"..	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor .....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr....	Billy Payne, tenor .....
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	Sports; Music Interlude.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports Stories .....
6:15 War Correspondents	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns".....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics;

Chance Vought Airplanes

Pratt & Whitney Engines

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD

Sikorsky Helicopters

Hamilton Standard Propellers

VOL. 1 NO. 4 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT JUNE, 1943

Idle Textile Mills Stir With New Life

Hamilton Standard Propellers Adapts Existing Facilities To Increase Output

DARLINGTON, R. I.—Within the next few weeks, workers will begin streaming again into an abandoned textile mill here. They will turn out, not textiles, but delicately balanced propellers for America's mighty air fleets.

It will be the third mill pressed into service by Hamilton Standard Propellers division of United Aircraft Corporation to meet the nation's wartime needs. Last July, a former textile mill at Norwich, Conn., opened for propeller manufacture. Long before Pearl Harbor, the first of these satellite plants had gone into operation in January, 1941, near Westerly, R. I.

Use of suitable idle plant facilities is all part of a master program developed by Hamilton Standard officials in order to obtain the maximum possible expansion in production with the minimum of physical plant expansion. By using idle plants with nearby idle labor, they take work to the workers and avoid much of the problem of mushroom growth. Instead of building new factories, they save critical materials—and, incidentally, hold down the taxpayers' bill. In addition, they go to companies whose traditional skill in quality manufacture of peacetime products can be turned in wartime to the precision manufacture of propellers. Some are trained to manufacture parts; others to build complete propellers already designed and perfected by Hamilton Standard.

Norwich Mill—once idle—now humming

In addition to meeting immediate propeller needs, Hamilton Standard reserved two tasks for itself at its main plant at East Hartford, which has been called "the biggest little plant in the world". One was the teaching of its production know-how to other companies so they could assume the burden of most of the actual production. This would make possible the second task. Hamilton Standard itself would devote its "propeller brains" more and more to the war job which it alone could perform—the design, development and perfection of new propeller types.

Early in 1940 while the world was still wondering about the "phony" war, Hamilton Standard prepared for the crisis it sensed ahead. At its own expense it placed educational orders for propeller parts with many outstanding firms, such as New Process Gear, Union Switch and Signal, and Worthington Pump & Machinery. Gradually their skill grew. When the emergency came, those companies had the needed experience.

In the meantime, Hamilton had selected an abandoned textile mill near Westerly, R. I., and converted it into a propeller factory at a fraction of the cost of a new building. Critical materials were saved and work was brought to an idle neighborhood, avoiding the congestion which comes when thousands of workers are brought to the work. Parts began to flow there from the companies which had been practicing their manufacture.

A similar move was made at Norwich, Conn., and the plant there is now in full production. The third, at Darlington, R. I., is scheduled to start in a few weeks.

The next move was to teach other companies to build complete propellers under license. In the past two years, 600 visitors from licensee plants have spent over 22,800 days at the Hamilton Standard factory for instruction. This does not include the time devoted by Hamilton Standard engineers to the same task. Hamilton receives a license fee of but $1 per propeller from its licensees.

First to come into production was Nash-Kelvinator Corp., which is also building United's Pratt & Whitney engines. Frigidaire Division of General Motors is following the precise Hamilton Standard designs with such accuracy as to win warm praise from Hamilton Standard engineers. Remington Rand will go into production shortly.

Outside the United States, Hamilton Standard propellers are being built under license by Canadian Propellers in Montreal and by de Havilland in England and Australia.

Official U. S. Navy Photo

The Vought Corsair strikes to the thunder of 2,000 Pratt & Whitney horses

Corsairs Top Zeros, Navy Says

Russell Islands and Guadalcanal Reports Show Vought F4U Out-Maneuvers and Out-Fights Famed Jap Zeros

WASHINGTON—Day by day fighting in the South Pacific has proved the Navy's new Vought Corsair superior to all models of the Japanese Zero. This was announced by the Navy Department following a message received from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

The pilots who have fought it say that the Navy's newest fighter, designated the F4U, has the Zero licked in every phase of combat performance,—interception, maneuverability, climb, speed, fire power and armor.

"Our Naval and Marine pilots at Guadalcanal", Admiral Nimitz reported, "are enthusiastic about this plane which so regularly turns out a first rate job."

The Corsair has now demonstrated its superiority in large scale engagements. Included in the actions on which the pilots have based their conclusions are two with mass Japanese fighter sweeps over the Russell Islands.

In one of these—against 25 Zeros—Corsairs accounted for 15 out of 16 enemy planes shot down by U. S. fighters. In the other, a Marine squadron leader raced his squadron of Corsairs to the aid of six Lockheed P-38 Lightnings which, in spite of the odds, were taking on 25 Zeros in a fight at 20,000 feet. The squadron leader himself got three Zeros.

Back from the fights, pilots told of their ability to follow any evasive movement of the Zero. One Jap, for example, tried to escape with a tight loop. With its greater speed, a Corsair looped outside the enemy all the way, finished on top, shot the Zero down.

The Corsair's 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine driving the Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propeller has given the Corsair such superior speed as to achieve a faster rate of climb than the Zero. Greater speed in level flight was reported all along the line with no qualifications. All pilots reported the new fighter plane successful as an interceptor.

An analysis of the F4U's performance in one of these engagements revealed that "this plane responded to every demand made upon it." A Marine squadron leader reported, "Corsairs are better than anything that we or the Japs have from any angle."

Another pilot reported: "I dove from 20,000 to 15,000 feet and came out on the tail of a Zero ahead of another Corsair. After one burst, the Zero blew up. I leveled off against another Zero. He started climbing with his engine smoking. I zipped past him. He lit out for home. I tailed him and shot him down."

Jap Air General Admits U.S. Leads in Engineering

TOKYO—Japanese aviation "is inferior in technical knowledge" to the American. Lieut. Gen. Ashinari Uchida, of the Japanese air force, told the Japanese people by radio.

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—General Uchida may not have realized it but he put his finger on a fatal Japanese weakness, Frank W. Caldwell, director of research of United Aircraft Corporation, stated.

In modern war, Mr. Caldwell explained, the man behind the drawing board is fighting as much as the man behind the gun. Technical superiority, he continued, has always been the pride of the American aviation industry. Mr. Caldwell warned, however, it is possible to lose it. If aeronautical engineers enter the armed forces needlessly, one of our priceless war assets is dissipated. It takes years to develop these engineers, Mr. Caldwell explained, and they cannot be replaced over night.

Drive Ups Bond Buying 45%

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—During the second War Bond drive Hamilton Standard Propellers workers dug into their pay envelopes so far that they now have one of the highest bond purchase records in the country. Figured at the cost price of the bonds, Hamilton Standard workers upped their monthly purchases from 9.4% to 13.6% of total pay. Figured at maturity value this means 18% of total pay.

Kingfishers Go Dive Bombing

MASSACRE BAY, ATTU ISLAND—Built to smell out trouble for the battle fleet but to stay away from it if possible, the Navy's little Vought Kingfisher observation scout plane, too, has gone on the warpath up here. Following the example of the giant Catalina, it tried its hand at dive bombing and liked it. Swooping out of the fog, in a recent engagement, it slammed Japanese positions with 325-pound bombs, instead of acting in its normal role as the "eyes" of the fleet.

Powered with a 450-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Wasp Junior engine and using a two-bladed Hamilton Standard propeller, the little plane has a range of about 1,000 miles.

How's Your Air I. Q.?

Q. How many airlines operate out of New York?

A. Eight: American, American Export, Colonial, Eastern, Pan American, Trans-Canada, TWA, United.

Q. What American warplanes now in action are using a 2,000-hp. engine?

A. Vought Corsair and Republic Thunderbolt fighters, Vega Ventura and Martin Marauder bombers, and the Curtiss Commando transport. All are powered by the Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp.

Q. What is one horsepower?

A. The energy required to lift 550 lbs. one foot in one second. In other words the 2,000-hp. Double Wasp can lift 1,100,000 pounds one foot in one second.

Q. What are the heaviest bomb loads carried by our Army bombers?

A. Both the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress and the Consolidated B-24 Liberator are now fitted to carry a two ton "block buster" under each wing as well as six tons of bombs in the bay—a greater load than carried even by the big night bombers.

Q. Do bombers ever escort fighters?

A. Yes. Boeing Flying Fortresses shepherd Lockheed Lightning fighters on transoceanic flights to give them navigational aid.

Q. What two top-ranking Army and Navy officers were among the first fliers?

A. General Henry H. Arnold, U. S. Army Air Forces, and Vice Admiral John H. Towers, Commander Aircraft Pacific. Both learned to fly in 1911.

Army Unleashes Its Thunderbolts

FARMINGDALE, N. Y.—War production came to a fifteen minute halt at Republic Aviation Corporation last month as cheering workers heard President Ralph S. Damon announce that their mighty fighter plane, the P-47 Thunderbolt, had had its baptism of fire.

First reports gave promise that this most powerful single-engined Army plane may herald more deadly American bombing raids than in the past. In addition to fighter sweeps over Europe, the Thunderbolts joined a fighter escort for Flying Fortresses which carried out a smashing assault on German industrial targets at Antwerp. The escort smothered the dread German Focke-Wulf fighters which attempted to beat off the raid. Not a Fortress nor a Thunderbolt was lost. It was the first time in 10 raids that the United States Eighth Air Force had brought home all of its heavy bombers without loss.

Army's new P-47 Thunderbolts escort Fortresses over Europe

Announcement of the Thunderbolt's first action signified more than the appearance of the latest of the new American war planes, aircraft circles pointed out. For the first time, the United States Army Air Forces are going into action with fighter planes powered by 2,000-horsepower engines.

The Thunderbolt is powered by a Pratt & Whitney radial air-cooled Double Wasp. Half way round the world its Navy counterpart, the Double Wasp-powered Vought Corsair, is now in its fourth month of action running down Japs in the Southwest Pacific.

Heavy Bombers Aid China

WITH THE UNITED STATES FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE, CHINA—A taste of things to come was given the Japanese last month when American heavy bombers struck their first blows from Chinese bases.

Teamed with North American B-25 medium bombers and Curtiss P-40 fighters—old hands in the area—B-24 Consolidated Liberators delivered the heaviest Allied raid to date in this theater. The B-25s and P-40s bombed and straffed Hanoi and Haiphong on the Indo-China coast; while the Liberators flew on over the Gulf of Tonkin to give Samah airfield on Hainan Island its first raid since it was occupied by Japan. The Japanese seemed taken completely by surprise, for the B-24s reached their target without interception and met only ineffectual anti-aircraft fire.

The big bombers, their commander reported, "pretty nearly wiped out the airport," which the Japanese had converted into a powerful base.

The crews were jubilant over their first mission since leaving home. One of the pilots was so determined to make the raid that when one engine "quit" an hour out from the base he feathered the propeller and flew the entire mission on three engines.

Army Sikorsky Helicopter Makes Bow As Mail Carrier and Shipboard Scout

Flies Letters from Capitol Steps to Airport on Air Mail Anniversary, Operates Successfully from Deck of Moving Tanker

WASHINGTON—The Army's Sikorsky helicopter demonstrated on both land and sea recently its potentialities for both military and commercial operations. Here in the nation's capital, the craft hovered near the steps of the capitol building; picked up the first helicopter air mail and sped away to the airport. A few days earlier in Long Island Sound the same helicopter made repeated landings and take-offs from a small platform built on a ten thousand-ton tanker.

The demonstration in Washington was a part of the ceremonies commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the air mail, while the shore-to-ship flights were made for the Maritime Commission and other interested Governmental agencies. In both instances, Colonel H. Franklin Gregory, U.S.A.A.F., the Army's No. 1 helicopter pilot, flew the craft which was designed and built by the Sikorsky Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation.

Colonel Gregory reported that he had visibility of but three blocks when he flew from the National Airport to the Capitol, stopped a couple of feet off the ground and accepted a packet of letters from Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives. He then returned to the airport where the letters were put on a regular mail plane.

Later Colonel Gregory and Major Leslie B. Cooper, U.S.A.A.F., displayed to the fifteen thousand spectators at the airport the ability of the helicopter to rise and descend vertically; to fly in any direction—forward, backward or sidewise; to stop suddenly and to hover motionless in the air. The Army fliers had flown the two craft in formation from Stratford, Conn., to Washington. On the return flight to Connecticut, each carried a passenger—the first time in history that helicopters had made a long distance formation flight with passengers.

During the air show in the afternoon, Igor Sikorsky, father of the helicopter in this country, paid high tribute to the encouragement and cooperation he had received from the United States Army.

The success of the helicopter's ship landing was announced by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman of the Maritime Commission and Deputy War Shipping Administrator. The feasibility of using helicopters as a weapon against submarines was "sufficiently proved" by the tests, Admiral Vickery said. Liberty ships are to be equipped with small decks, he announced, to "permit helicopters to be used at sea, thus giving the ships added protection from submarines".

In the demonstration on Long Island Sound, Colonel Gregory made twenty-four landings and take-offs from the deck of a tanker travelling at various speeds. The space available for landings and take-offs was only 78 by 48 feet.

Int. News Photo

Army Sikorsky helicopter hovers over newsmen as they shoot historic airmail flight

"Create—Produce—Save—Survive"

President Outlines United's Guiding Principles at "E" Award

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—United Aircraft Corporation should be able to solve post-war problems as they arise by adhering to the four principles which guide the corporation, Eugene E. Wilson, president, told the men and women of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division as Army-Navy "E" production awards were given last month.

Fourteen months ago Pratt & Whitney Aircraft was the first manufacturer in the aircraft industry to receive the Navy "E" from the Bureau of Aeronautics. Now a second white star has been added to the emblems flying over the East Hartford, Hartford and Buckland plants, while the new East Longmeadow and Willimantic plants received the award for the first time.

"We hear mention at the present time about post-war planning, about what can be expected when the war is finally ended," Mr. Wilson stated. "Although I feel it is much too soon to try to chart clearly a course for after the war, particularly in a rapidly changing art such as aviation, I am sure you will be interested to know the general principles under which United Aircraft is operating.

"First, and certainly most important, it is our purpose to do our present job well. In connection with doing that job well it is our purpose further to earn a fair profit.

"Second, we intend to conduct our financial operations in the most conservative way possible so that when the war is finally ended we will have the money to continue this enterprise—for the continuance of this and other similar enterprises is in the public interest and particularly is it in the interest of each and every one of you here.

"Third, we aim to accelerate our technological development to the utmost, to the end that we will have the best aeronautical equipment in the future as in the past.

"Fourth, we intend to fight continually to avoid the wasteful processes which are all-too-frequently characteristic of war production where speed is the first requisite.

"And if we do these four things, we believe we will have the resources to solve the post-war problems whatever they may be."

Chevrolet Flies the "E"

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Three plants of the Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation were awarded the Army-Navy "E" last month for excellence in manufacturing the Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasp engines used on American bomber and transport planes. Chevrolet has been in production for the past year and is the second licensee company building the Pratt & Whitney engines to receive the award. The Ford Motor Company was honored earlier this year. Marvin E. Coyle, vice president of General Motors and general manager of Chevrolet, praised the cooperation between Chevrolet and Pratt & Whitney which, he said, has speeded Chevrolet's production of Twin Wasp engines.

Aircraft Scholarships Awarded to 90 Women

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—Ninety young women chosen from hundreds of applicants will arrive here June 15th to train for an important role in wartime aviation—that of propeller engineering.

ANNA KURYLO
First Girl Chosen

Faced by a critical loss of engineers to the military services, a dwindling supply of replacements available from schools of technology, and at the same time an urgent need for more and more experienced personnel to carry on propeller development, the Hamilton Standard Propellers division of United Aircraft Corporation established 90 aircraft engineering scholarships at The Pennsylvania State College.

The courses will include Designing, Testing and Developing, Chemistry and Metallurgy, Vibration and Aerodynamics. While in college, students will receive tuition and room and board free, and will also receive an allowance of $50 per month.

Hamilton Standard required its women applicants to be American citizens, 18 to 35 years of age, with two years of college, or the equivalent. They could be either single or married. Half the group will study six months, the other half a full year. Successful students will report at East Hartford to join the Hamilton Standard engineering staff.

Advertisement

As Corsairs Roll, These Men Fly 'Em First

Chance Vought test pilots, reading from left to right: Ben M. Towle, Ralph E. Hawker, Robert B. Burke, William N. Horan, Willard B. Boothby, Charles L. Sharp, Lyman A. Bullard, Jr. (chief test pilot), Richard H. Burroughs, Jr., Robert Blain, Edward Berndt, John D. Herold, Peter E. Weld, Lawson F. Reed, and Corbett L. Penton. Not shown is Boone T. Guyton.

As each Vought Corsair fighter passes final inspection, one of these veteran pilots proves the plane in actual flight. Theirs is the final check in a continuous series of inspections from stock pile to delivery. So rapidly are the F4U's rolling off Vought assembly lines at Stratford, Conn., that even this large group of Vought test pilots has a tough time keeping pace.

'Market Basket' Prices for Boston Area as Set by OPA

	OPA 1	OPA 2	OPA 3	OPA 4
Bananas				
Per lb.	.14	.14	.13	.13
Beans, Wax, Whole, Grade A or Fancy				
Premier, No. 2	.22	.22		
Rival, No. 2	.23	.23		
Beans, Wax, Cut, Grade A or Fancy				
Ecco, No. 2			.16	.15
Elm Farm, No. 2			.16	.16
John Alden, No. 2	.20	.20		
Kid Glove, No. 2	.17	.17		
Matchless, No. 2	.18	.18		
Monarch, No. 2	.20	.20		
Premier, No. 2	.18	.18		
Rival, No. 2	.20	.20		
Shurfine, No. 2	.21	.20		
Sunny Rose, No. 2				.16
Richmond, No. 2			.15	.15
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard				
Brooks, No. 2	.15	.14		
Grade C or Standard				
Fine Cone, No. 2	.14	.14		
Beans, Green, Cut, Grade A or Fancy				
Blue Label, No. 2	.19	.18		
Bonny Farm, No. 2	.19	.19		
Comstock, No. 2	.21	.21		
Ecco (Refuge), No. 2			.18	.17
Elm Farm, No. 2			.17	.16
Hunt's Supreme Blue Lake, No. 2	.19	.19	.18	.18
John Alden, No. 2	.18	.18		
Kid Glove	.17	.17		
Matchless, No. 2	.19	.19		
Monarch, No. 2	.21	.20		
Premier, No. 2	.17	.16		
Reliable, No. 2			.17	.17
Shurfine, No. 2	.20	.20		
Sunny Rose, No. 2				.16
Suffolk, No. 2	.17	.17		
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard				
Richmond, No. 2			.13	.13
Grade C or Standard				
Bell Rock, No. 2	.13	.13		
Elmdale, No. 2	.14	.14		
Iona, No. 2			.12	.12
Kelley, No. 2	.15	.15		
Pine Cone, No. 2	.15	.15		
Preston, No. 2	.13	.13		
Taste Best, No. 2	.13	.13	.13	.13
Beans, Green, Whole, Grade A or Fancy				
A. & P., No. 2			.23	.23
Hunt's Supreme, No. 2 sieve, No. 2	.21	.21	.20	.20
Malden, No. 2	.26	.26		
Matchless, No. 2	.23	.23		
Monarch, No. 1 sieve, No. 2	.32	.31		
Monarch, No. 2 sieve, No. 2	.29	.28		
Monarch, No. 3 sieve, No. 2	.25	.25		
Premier, No. 2	.23	.22		
Rival, No. 2	.24	.24		
Shurfine, No. 2	.25	.25		
Grade C or Standard				
Preston, No. 2	.17	.16	.16	.16
Beans, Lima, Green, Grade A or Fancy				
Finast, tiny, No. 2			.20	.20
Libby, No. 2	.20	.20		
Monarch, No. 2	.19	.19		
Premier, No. 2	.18	.17		
Rival, No. 2	.18	.18		
Shurfine, No. 2	.19	.19		
Ungraded				
Drapers, medium, No. 2			.15	.15
Drapers, small, No. 2			.16	.16
Beans, Lima, White, Grade A or Fancy				
John Alden, No. 2	.23	.23		
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard				
Sunbeam, No. 2	.17	.17		
Beans, Lima, Green and White Mixed				
Grade A or Fancy				
Premier, No. 2	.15	.14		
Beets, Whole				
A. & P., No. 2			.12	.12
Faultless, No. 2			.14	.14
Finast, No. 2			.14	.14
John Alden, 20 beets or over, No. 2	.18	.18		
Libby, 15 beets or over, No. 2	.19	.19		
Libby, 10 beets or over, No. 2	.14	.14		
Libby, 20 beets or over, No. 2	.20	.20		
Matchless, 34 beets or over, No. 2	.20	.20		
Meytime, No. 1			.14	.13
Newburgh, No. 2			.15	.14
Pine Tree, 16 oz. glass			.13	.13
Premier, 20 beets or over, No. 2	.17	.16		
Rival, 24 beets or over, No. 2	.18	.18		
Suffolk, 40 beets or over, No. 2	.20	.20		
Beets, Sliced and Cut				
Premier, 16 oz. glass	.13	.13		
Rival, No. 2, 20 oz.	.13	.13		
Curtice, 27 oz.			.15	.14
Iona, No. 2½			.12	.12
Richmond, 20 oz.			.11	.10
Sunglory, No. 2½			.11	.11
Comstock, No. 1			.11	.11
Curtice, No. 1			.12	.11
Ecco, 16 oz. glass			.11	.11
Faultless, No. 2			.11	.11
Finast, 16 oz. glass			.11	.11
Iona, No. 2			.10	.09
Maytime, 17 oz.			.11	.11
Snyders, 16 oz. glass			.11	.11
Beets, Diced				
G. L. F., 16 oz. glass			.11	.10
Monarch, No. 2	.14	.13		
Snyders, 16 oz. glass			.11	.11
True Blue, No. 1			.11	.11
Bread, White				
Bond, small loaf, 14 oz.	.08	.08		
Bond, 20 oz.	.11	.11	.11	.11
Celect, 20 oz.	.11	.11		
Celect (Home Style), 18 oz.	.12	.12		
Durland's, 20 oz.	.13	.13		
Home Style, 20 oz.	.11	.11		
Life, 20 oz.	.11	.11		
Paramount (Parver), 18 oz.	.12	.12		
Star, 16 oz.	.09	.09		
Star, 20 oz.	.11	.11		
Ward's Tip-Top, 20 oz.	.11	.11	.11	.11
Ward's Vienna, 16 oz.	.12	.12		
Wonder, 20 oz.	.11	.11		
Buttercup, 20 oz.			.11	.11
First National, 20 oz.			2/.19	2/.19
Marvel, 24 oz.			2/.19	2/.19
			.11	.11
Bread, Raisin				
Celect, 18 oz.	.15	.15		
Durland's, 16 oz.	.15	.15		
Gentle, 18 oz.	.15	.15		
A. & P., 18 oz.			.10	.10
First National, 18 oz.			.10	.10
Buttercup, 18 oz.			.11	.09
Bread, Rye				
Hathaway (Pilsner), 20 oz.	.12	.12		
Hathaway (Lt. Sweet), 16 oz.	.12	.12		
Ward's, 16 oz.	.11	.11		
A. & P., 18 oz.			.10	.10
Buttrup, 18 oz.			.10	.10
First National, 20 oz.			.10	.10
Bread, Whole Wheat or Cracked Wheat				
Bond, 18 oz.	.11	.11		
Gentle, 18 oz.	.11	.11		
Life, 16 oz.	.11	.11		
Paramount, 18 oz.	.11	.11		
Ward's Tip-Top, 16 oz.	.11	.11		
Wonder, 18 oz.	.11	.11		
A & P, 18 oz.			.10	.10
Buttercup, 16 oz.			.09	.09
First National, 20 oz.			.10	.10
Bread, Specialties				
Canadian Health Bread, 20 oz.	.14	.14		
Celect (Corn), 16 oz.	.13	.13		
Celect (Hollywood), 18 oz.	.15	.15		
Celect (Oatmeal), 18 oz.	.14	.14		
Butter, All Brands				
1 lb. or ½ lb. prints or rolls in parchment				
93 Score or AA, per lb.	.56	.56	.55	.53
92 Score or A, per lb.	.56	.56	.55	.53
90 Score or B, per lb.	.56	.56	.55	.53
89 Score or C, per lb.	.55	.55	.54	.52
½ lb. or 1 lb. prints in cartons				
93 Score or AA, per lb.	.57	.57	.56	.54
92 Score or A, per lb.	.56	.56	.55	.53
90 Score or B, per lb.	.56	.56	.55	.53
Prints with cartons, ¼ lb.				
93 Score or AA, per lb.	.57	.57	.56	.54
Unprinted in Tubs				
93 Score or AA, per lb.	.56	.56	.55	.52
92 Score or A, per lb.	.56	.56	.55	.52
90 Score or B, per lb.	.55	.55	.54	.52
Butter, Unsalted (Sweet), All Brands				
One (1) cent per pound higher than above prices.				
Cereals				
Bran, All, Kellogg's, Small, 12 oz.	.14	.14	.11	.11
Bran, All, Kellogg's, Large	.22	.22	.18	.18
Bran, Pillsbury's, 20 oz.	.17	.17	.15	.14
Bran, Cereal, Pillsbury's, 20 oz.	.17	.17	.15	.14
Bran Flakes, Kellogg's, 8 oz.	.11	.11	.09	.09
Bran Flakes, Posts, 8 oz.	.11	.11	.09	.09
Bran Flakes, Sunnyfield, 8 oz.			.07	.07
Bran Flakes, Sunnyfield, 15 oz.			.10	.09
Cheerioats, 7 oz.	.14	.13	.11	.11
Cornflakes, Kellogg's, 8 oz.	.06	.06	.05	.05
Cornflakes, Kellogg's, 11 oz.	.10	.10	.08	.08
Cornflakes, White Spray, 8 oz.			.05	.05
Cornflakes, Sunnyfield, 11 oz.			.07	.07
Cornflakes, White Spray, 11 oz.			.07	.07
Cornflakes, Sunnyfield, 18 oz.			.11	.10
Cream of Wheat, 5 minutes, 14 oz.	.15	.15	.14	.14
Cream of Wheat, 5 minutes, 28 oz.	.26	.26	.23	.22
Farina, Ecco, 14 oz.			.07	.07
Farina, Ecco, 28 lbs.			.11	.11
Farina, Hecker's, 14 oz.	.14	.14	.12	.12
Farina, Hecker's, 28 oz.	.22	.21	.20	.20
Farina, Pillsbury's, 14 oz.	.09	.09	.08	.08
Farina, Quaker, 14 oz.	.09	.08	.08	.08
Grapenuts, Post, 12 oz.	.15	.15	.13	.13
Grapenuts Flakes, Post, 7 oz.	.10	.10	.09	.09
Grapenuts Flakes, Post, 12 oz.	.15	.15	.13	.13
Grapenuts Wheat Meal, Post, 16 oz.	.14	.14	.12	.12
Hominy Grits, Quaker, 1 lb. 8 oz.	.09	.09	.08	.08
Krumbles, Kellogg's, 12 oz.	.12	.12	.11	.10
Oats, Regular, H. O., 32 oz.	.22	.22	.19	.19
Oats, Quick, H. O., 16 oz.	.12	.12	.11	.10
Oats, Quick, Rolled, Quaker, 48 oz.	.26	.25	.22	.22
Oats, Quick, Rolled, Quaker, 20 oz.	.12	.12	.10	.10
Oats, Countryside, 48 oz.			.18	.18
Oats, Regular, sm., Sunnyfield, 20 oz.			.08	.08
Oats, Regular, lg., Sunnyfield, 48 oz.			.17	.17
Oats, Sunnyfield, 5 lb.			.25	.24
Pep, Kellogg's, 8 oz.	.11	.11	.09	.09
Pettijohns, Quaker, 22 oz.	.20	.20	.17	.17
Post Tens, Post, 11 oz.	.26	.25	.22	.22
Post Toasties, Post, 6 oz.	.06	.06	.05	.05
Post Toasties, Post, 11 oz.	.10	.10	.08	.08
Puffed Rice, Quaker, 4 oz.	.12	.12	.11	.11
Puffed Wheat, Quaker, 4 oz.	.11	.11	.08	.09
Ralston Cereal, Ralston, 1½ lb.	.24	.24	.21	.20
Ralston, Instant, Ralston, 1 lb.	.25	.24	.21	.20
Ralston, Shredded, Ralston, 12 oz.	.13	.13	.11	.11
Rice Gems, Sunnyfield, 8½ oz.			.10	.09
Rice Krispies, Kellogg's, 13 oz.	.13	.13	.11	.11
Rice Puffs, Sunnyfield, 4 oz.			.05	.05
Rice Puffs, Sunnyfield, 8 oz.			.10	.10
Rice Puffs, White Spray, 4½ oz.			.05	.05
Rice Puffs, White Spray, 8 oz.			.09	.09
Rice Sparkies, Reg., Quaker, 4 oz.	.13	.12	.12	.11
Shredded Wheat, N. B. C., 12 oz.	.13	.13	.12	.11
Variety Package, Kellogg's	.26	.25	.22	.22
Wheat Cereals, White Spray, 26 oz.			.12	.12
Wheat Flakes, Sunnyfield, 8 oz.			.06	.06
Wheat Puffs, Sunnyfield, 4 oz.			.04	.04
Wheat Puffs, Sunnyfield, 8 oz.			.08	.08
Wheat Puffs, White Spray, 4 oz.			.04	.04
Wheat Puffs, White Spray, 8 oz.			.07	.07
Wheat Sparkies, Quaker, 4 oz.	.11	.11	.10	.10
Wheat Flakes, Wheaties, 8 oz.	.13	.12	.11	.10
Whiffs O'Rice, 4 oz.	.07	.07		
Whiffs O'Rice, 6 oz.	.10	.10		
Whiffs O'Wheat, 4 oz.	.06	.05		
Whiffs O'Wheat, 6 oz.	.07	.07		
Whiffs O'Wheat, 8 oz.	.08	.08		
Carrots				
Ecco, Diced, 10½ oz.			.08	.08
Ecco, Diced, 16-oz. glass			.12	.11
Elm Farm, Diced, 20 oz.			.11	.10
Finast, Shoestring, 16-oz. glass			.11	.11
Matchless, Diced, No. 2	.13	.13		
Scott, Diced, 16½-oz. jar	.13	.13	.10	.09
Monarch, Diced, No. 2	.11	.11		
Morning Sun, Diced, No. 2			.09	.09
Motts, Chopped, 20 oz.			.11	.11
Pine Tree, Diced, 16-oz. glass			.11	.11

	OPA 1	OPA 2	OPA 3	OPA 4
Cheese, Packaged				
American Chateau, Borden, 5 oz.	.24	.24	.23	.23
American Vera Sharp, Borden, 5 oz.	.25	.25	.24	.24
American-White-Colored, Borden, 5 oz.	.23	.23	.22	.22
Pimento, Borden, 5 oz.	.24	.24	.22	.21
Swiss, Borden, 5 oz.	.24	.24		
Cocktail Glasses, Borden (all 5 oz.)				
Vera Sharp, Borden	.22	.22	.22	.22
Smoky, Borden	.23	.23	.22	.22
Pimento, Borden	.20	.20	.20	.19
Olive Pimento, Borden	.20	.20	.20	.19
Relish Cream, Borden	.20	.20	.20	.19
Grated American, Borden, 2-oz. can	.11	.11	.10	.10
Grated American, Borden, 4-oz. can	.22	.22	.19	.19
Cream Cheese, Borden, 3 oz.	.12	.12	.12	.12
American-Colored, Kraft, 5 oz.	.23	.23		
American-White, Kraft, 5 oz.	.23	.23		
Pimento, Kraft, 5 oz.	.24	.24		
Swiss, Kraft, 5 oz.	.24	.24		
Velveeta-Food, Kraft, 5 oz.	.24	.24		
Grated American, Kraft, 2 oz.	.10	.10		
Grated American, Kraft, 4 oz.	.18	.18		
Grated Italian, Kraft, 3 oz.	.21	.21		
Swanky Swig Glasses				
Relish-Cream, Kraft, 5 oz.	.20	.20		
Pimento Cream Spread, Kraft, 5 oz.	.20	.20		
Olive Pimento Spread, Kraft, 5 oz.	.20	.20		
Roka, Kraft, 5 oz.	.24	.24		
Old English Spread, Kraft, 5 oz.	.24	.24		
American Pimento, Kraft, 5 oz.	.19	.19		
Cream Cheese, Phila., Kraft, 3 oz.	.12	.12		
Cream Cheese, Phila., Kraft, 8 oz.	.27	.27		
White Amer., Land-O-Lakes, 5 oz.	.23	.23	.22	.22
Colored Amer., Land-O-Lakes, 5 oz.	.23	.23	.22	.22
Grtd. Ital. Style, Land-O-L'k's, 1½ oz.	.10	.10	.10	.10
Blued Cheese, Land-O-Lakes, 1½ oz.	.11	.11	.10	.10
Cream Cheese, Breakstone or Green Mountain, 3 oz.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Cream Cheese, Diamond, 4 oz.	.14	.14	.13	.13
Citrus Fruit and Juices				
Grapefruit				
Dromedary, No. 2	.16	.16	.16	.15
Grapefruit Juice				
A. & P., Unsweetened, 46 oz.			.30	.30
Adams, Unsweetened, 18 oz.			.13	.13
Adams, Unsweetened, 46 oz.			.30	.30
Adams, Sweetened, 18 oz.			.14	.13
Adams, Sweetened, 46 oz.			.31	.30
Ann Page, Sweetened, 46 oz.			.30	.30
Deluxe, Natural, No. 2, 20 oz.	.16	.16		
Deluxe, Sweetened, 20 oz.	.16	.16		
Deluxe, Natural, 46 oz.	.34	.34		
Deluxe, Sweetened, 46 oz.	.37	.37		
Dromedary, Unsweetened, No. 2, 18 oz.	.16	.16	.13	.13
Dromedary, Unsweetened, 46 oz.	.36	.36	.30	.30
Ecco, Unsweetened, No. 2			.13	.13
Ecco, Unsweetened, 46 oz.			.30	.30
Elm Farm, No. 2, 18 oz.			.13	.13
Elm Farm, 46 oz.			.30	.29
Finast, Sweetened, 18 oz.			.14	.13
Finast, Unsweetened, 18 oz.			.13	.13
Finast, Sweetened, 46 oz.			.31	.30
Finast, Unsweetened, 46 oz.			.30	.30
Florida Gold, 18 oz.	.16	.16		
Monarch, Sweetened or Unsw'd, No. 2	.16	.16		
Monarch, Sweet'd or Unsw'd, 46 oz.	.37	.37		
Nuzist, Unsweetened, No. 2	.15	.15	.13	.14
Polk, Sweetened, 46 oz.			.30	.30
Polk, Unsweetened, 46 oz.			.30	.29
Rival, Sweetened or Unsweet'd, No. 2	.16	.16		
Rival, Sweet'd or Unsweet'd, 46 oz.	.37	.37		
Sunny Rose, 18 oz.				.13
Sunny Rose, 46 oz.				.30
Valley Gold, No. 2	.15	.15		
Valley Gold, 46 oz.	.36	.36		
Orange Juice				
Adams, Florida, 46 oz.			.40	.39
Bluebird, Florida, 46 oz.			.39	.38
Libby, No. 2	.24	.24		
Mandarin, 8 oz.	.09	.09		
Mandarin, No. 2½	.31	.31		
Rival, 8 oz.	.10	.10		
Sunset, Florida, 18 oz.			.16	.16
Treesweet, California, 12 oz.			.12	.12
Orange and Grapefruit Juice				
Adams, 18 oz.			.34	.33
Polk, 46 oz.	.14	.14		
Rival, No. 2	.33	.33		
Rival, 46 oz.	.16	.16	.16	.16
Cranberry Cocktail				
Ocean Spray, pint size			.13	.13
Cranberry Sauce				
Ocean Spray, Str'ned or Whole, 16 oz.	.17	.17	.16	.16
Coffee				
Beechnut, per lb.	.39	.39	.34	.34
Bokar, per lb.			.26	.26
Chase & Sanborn, per lb.	.32	.32	.30	.30
Del Monte, per lb.	.38	.38	.33	.33
Ecco, per lb.			.26	.26
Eight O'Clock, per lb.			.21	.21
Joan Alden, per lb.			.24	.24
Kaffee Hag, per lb.	.40	.40	.35	.35
Kybo, per lb.			.26	.26
La Touraine, per lb.	.35	.35	.31	.30
Mansion Inn, per lb.			.29	.29
Maxwell House, per lb.	.38	.39	.29	.29
Merit, per lb.			.21	.21
Red Circle, per lb.			.24	.24
Richmond, per lb.			.21	.21
Sanka, per lb.	.41	.41	.36	.36
Shurfine, per lb.	.29	.29		
Victor, per lb.	.39	.39	.37	.37
White House, per lb.	.30	.30	.26	.26
Corn				
Golden Bantam (Cream Style)				
Grade A or Fancy				
A. & P., No. 2			.12	.12
B. & M., No. 2	.14	.14		
Bonny Farm	.15	.14		
Del Maiz, No. 303	.13	.13	.11	.11
Deluxe, No. 2	.14	.14		
Ecco, No. 2			.12	.12
Elm Farm, No. 2			.13	.12
Finast, No. 2			.13	.13
Kid Glove, No. 2	.16	.16		
Libby, No. 2	.16	.16		
Malden, 12 oz.	.13	.13		
Premier, No. 2	.15	.15		
Rival, No. 2	.16	.16		
Shurfine, No. 2	.15	.15		
Suffolk, No. 2	.14	.14		
Sunny Rose, No. 2				.13
Golden Bantam (Cream Style)				
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard				
Sunbeam, No. 2	.13	.12		
Golden Bantam (Whole Kernel)				
Grade A or Fancy				
A. & P., No. 2			.13	.13
Blue Label, No. 2	.14	.14		
Deluxe, No. 2	.14	.14	.13	.13
Ecco, No. 2				
John Alden, No. 2	.16	.16		
Libby, No. 2	.17	.16		
Matchless, No. 2	.15	.15		
Niblets, 12 oz. vac.	.15	.15	.13	.12
Premier, No. 2		.15	.15	
Rival, No. 2	.16	.16		
Shurfine, No. 2	.16	.16		
Suffolk, No. 2	.16	.16		
Sunny Rose, No. 2				.13
White, Whole Kernel				
Grade A or Fancy				
A. & P., No. 2			.13	.13
Premier, No. 2	.15	.14		
Rival, No. 2	.14	.14		
Grade B or Choice				
Sunbeam, No. 2	.13	.13		
Dried Fruits				
Dates				
Dromedary, Pitted, 7½ oz.	.28	.27	.27	.27
Prunes			.16	.16
A. & P., large, 1 lb.			.28	.28
A. & P., medium, 2 lb.				
Brunswick, large, 1 lb.	.19	.19		
Del Monte, large, 1 lb.	.19	.19	.19	.18
Del Monte, medium, 2 lb.	.35	.35		
Finast, extra large, 2 lb.			.32	.31
Richmond, medium, 2 lb.			.28	.28
Sunsweet, large, 1 lb.	.19	.19	.16	.16
Sunsweet, large, 2 lb.	.34	.34	.30	.30
Sunsweet, medium, 2 lb.	.34	.34	.29	.28
Raisins, Seeded				
A. & P., 15 oz.			.14	.14
Del Monte, 15 oz.	.17	.17	.15	.14
Ecco, 15 oz.			.14	.14
Finast, 15 oz.			.14	.14
Rival, 15 oz.	.17	.17		
Raisins, Seedless				
A. & P., 15 oz.			.13	.12
Dainties, 15 oz.	.14	.14		
Del Monte, 15 oz.	.15	.15	.13	.13
Ecco, 15 oz.			.12	.12
Finast, 15 oz.			.12	.12
Ideal, 11 oz.	.13	.13	.12	.12
Pansy, Unbleached, 15 oz.	.14	.14		
Peter Pan, 15 oz.	.17	.17		
Rival, 15 oz.	.15	.15		
Sunmaid, 15 oz.			.15	.15
Thompson, No. 16, 15 oz.	.15	.15		
Eggs				
Note: 1. These prices terminate June 28, 1943.				
Note: 2. These prices include carton charge; if not sold in carton, deduct 2c. per dozen, i.e. per half dozen.				
Jumbo AA certified U. S., doz.	.61	.60	.60	.58
Extra Large AA certified U. S., doz.	.59	.58	.58	.57
Large AA certified U. S., doz.	.57	.56	.56	.55
Medium AA certified U. S., doz.	.50	.49	.49	.48
Small AA certified U. S., doz.	.45	.43	.43	.43
Jumbo A, doz.	.61	.60	.60	.58
Extra Large A, doz.	.57	.56	.56	.55
Large A, doz.	.55	.54	.54	.52
Medium A, doz.	.50	.49	.49	.48
Small A, doz.	.45	.43	.43	.43
Pullet-PeeWee A, doz.	.38	.38	.38	.37
Jumbo B, doz.	.51	.50	.50	.49
Extra Large B, doz.	.51	.50	.50	.49
Large B, doz.	.51	.50	.50	.49
Medium B, doz.	.47	.46	.46	.45
Small B, doz.	.42	.41	.41	.40
Pullet-PeeWee B, doz.	.35	.34	.34	.33
Fish, Processed				
Beardsley, shredded, 4 oz.	.16	.16	.13	.13
Gortons, flaked, 7 oz.	.17	.17	.14	.14
Crab Meat				
B. & M., 6 oz.	.44	.44	.42	.42
Mass. Bay, 6½ oz.			.38	.38
Kippered Snacks				
Eastland, 3½ oz.			.17	.17
Lobster				
B. & M. Tasty, No. ½ tin	.37	.37	.46	.46
Golden Key, 6 oz.			.38	.38
Good Neighbor, 6 oz.			.38	.38
Mephisto, 6 oz.			.40	.40
Red Jacket, No. ½ tin	.54	.54	.51	.51
Sardines				
Arch Rock, California, 15 oz.			.10	.10
Nor' East, quarter, 3½ oz.	.09	.09		
Portland, olive oil, No. ¼	.24	.24		
Prince Sigurd, smoked, 3¾ oz.			.30	.30
Red Sail, 3¾ oz.	.19	.19		
South Pacific, California, 15 oz.			.11	.11
Timberlake, 15 oz.	.13	.13	.12	.12
Timberlake, 13 oz.				.15
Val Vita, tall	.16	.16		
Salmon				
A. & P., Chinook, No. ½			.33	.33
A. & P., Sockeye, No. ½			.39	.39
A. & P., Sockeye, No. 1			.49	.49
Bell Anna, pink, No. 1			.23	.22
Best Bet, red, No. 1			.60	.60
Best Bet, chum, No. 1			.21	.21
Blue Bird, Sockeye, No. ½			.30	.30
Bumble Bee, blue back, No. ½	.32	.32	.31	.31
Bumble Bee, blue back, No. ½	.43	.43	.36	.36
Bumble Bee, Chinook, No. ½	.43	.43	.36	.36
Bumble Bee, Chinook, No. ½			.18	.18
Cloverleaf, Chinook, No. ¼			.14	.14
Coldstream, pink, No. 1			.22	.22
Coop. Best, No. ¼			.19	.19
Coop. Best, No. ½			.34	.34
Coop., blueback, No. ½	.43	.43		
Coop., blueback, No. ¼	.22	.22		
Coop., Chinook, No. ½	.42	.42		
Del Monte, red, No. ½			.30	.30
Del Monte, sockeye, No. ½			.30	.30
Dening, red, No. 1			.40	.40
Finast, Chinook, No. ½			.31	.31
Finast, Chinook, No. 1			.52	.52
Gold Top, Medium red, No. ½			.39	.39
Golden Shore, chum, No. 1			.21	.21
Libby, red, No. ½	.34	.34	.36	.36
Libby, red, No. 1	.50	.50	.40	.40

	OPA 1	OPA 2	OPA 3	OPA 4
Libby, pink, No. ½	.27	.26		
Monarch, Puget Sound, No. ½	.27	.27		
Monarch, Sockeye, No. 1	.50	.50		
Myrtle, pink, No. 1			.22	.22
Northwire, sockeye, No. 1			.47	.47
Old Salt, pink, No. 1	.28	.28		
Palm, Pink Alaska, No. 1	.36	.36		
Palm, Red Alaska, No. 1	.49	.49		
Peacock, Chinook, No. ½	.45	.45	.43	.43
Pillar Rock, No. ½	.42	.42		
Red Label, Wet Cocktail, tall	.33	.33	.33	.33
Rival, red, No. ½	.33	.33		
Rival, red, No. 1	.49	.49		
Sea Kist, Red Alaska, No. ½	.33	.33		
Seal of Quality, red, No. 1			.49	.46
Some Strike, medium red, No. ½			.20	.20
Some Strike, medium red, No. 1			.30	.30
Sunnybrook, red, No. 1			.30	.30
Superb, Cohoe, No. 1			.31	.31
Whitworth, pink, No. 1			.22	.22
Yacht Club, medium red, No. 1	.30	.30		
Shrimp				
Burgess, jumbo cleaned, 7 oz.			.38	.38
Burgess, broken, 7 oz.			.29	.29
Burgess, medium, 7 oz.			.29	.29
Deep Sea, 6¾ oz.			.29	.29
40 Fathom, jumbo, 7 oz.	.40	.40	.38	.38
Monarch, jumbo, 7 oz.	.39	.39		
Queen of Gulf, 7 oz.	.37	.37		
Sultana, 7 oz.			.29	.29
Sultana, large, 7 oz.			.31	.31
Tuna Fish				
Acme, light meat, 13 oz.			.39	.39
Blue Sea, 7 oz.			.49	.49
Blue Show, light meat, 7 oz.			.31	.31
Bumble Bee, shredded, 3½ oz.			.21	.21
Bumble Bee, white meat, 3½ oz.	.35	.35	.28	.28
Chicken of Sea, grated, No. ½	.34	.34	.27	.27
Chicken of Sea, light meat, No. ½	.34	.34	.32	.32
Chicken of Sea, flaked, 6 oz.			.37	.37
Chicken of Sea, white meat, 7 oz.			.41	.41
Cloverdale, light meat, 7 oz.			.39	.39
Elm Farm, white meat, 7 oz.			.41	.41
Family Style, Grated, 6 oz.			.29	.29
Gorton's, 7 oz.			.33	.33
Monarch, No. ½	.51	.51		
Shurfine, 7 oz.	.51	.51		
Sultana, 7 oz.			.32	.32
Val Vita, white meat, 6¾ oz.			.40	.40
Mussels				
Seaweet, 7 oz.	.33	.

Prospects Grow Dimmer For Russo-Finnish Peace

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 2

Following the visit of members of the German General Staff to Helsingfors, "Finland's Military Meteorological Service has now been completely subordinated to the Germans," who are at the head of "all the most important points and stations," Moscow Radio said today.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who has been touring Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, June 2 — Prospects of a separate peace between Finland and Russia appear daily more remote despite maintenance by the United States of a slender thread of diplomatic relations with Helsingfors.

The essential reason is that the Germans control the situation There have been repeated reports of more outright Nazi planning in the direction of Finland. And currently Goteborg Handels-och Sjofartstidning charges Finland is "as completely occupied as Denmark." But, as far as one is able to judge from excellent reports available here, there is no direct interference by the Nazis in the bulk of Finnish bureaucracy.

Finnish State Police, however are regarded to have strong Nazi sympathies. And Finland, north of Rovaniemi, is completely German-occupied. Rovaniemi is major headquarters of the Germans so is currently compared with Paris.

Helsingfors and Vichy

Conversationally, Helsingfors is dubbed Vichy, but this comparison is unfair. Nevertheless, official Finns traveling into the Rovaniemi zone do so under German sufferance, and well-documented instances show Germans handling entrance and visa arrangements without reference to Helsingfors.

A recent Government shift included some liberalizing of Finnish policy. The position of refugees was somewhat eased and they are no longer exclusively confined to an island in the Finnish Gulf. The Information Bureau, Censorship, and Interior Departments have been somewhat liberalized under their new chiefs. But President Ryti himself is believed to be satisfied with the present policy, probably based on the hope of a German - Russian compromise peace.

Thus, as it boils down, Germany sets the framework of Finnish policy and Government freedom exists only within those limits.

Ramsay's Visit to Reich

Finnish apologists contend Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Sir Henrik Ramsay's recent trip to see Hitler included some victories for Finland despite his disclosure of the United States' mediation offer. It is contended Sir Henrik eriterated his refusal to sign a formal document committing Finland to carry on the war, and also declined to reopen the offensive.

But there is no doubt the situation had so depreciated that the United States had come very close to establishing relations.

Whatever the factors influencing the United States to retain its Chargé d'Affaires in Helsingfors may have been, the State Department has kept the secret well.

It is believed here the original recalling of the bulk of the United States Helsingfors Legation to Stockholm was a prelude to action against Finland and a gesture toward Russia. Then came the Russo-Polish dispute over the Katyn graves and it is believed the United States withheld the Finnish plum as a means of indicating to Moscow that a definite break with the Poles would be undesirable.

There may well be more recondite reasons but the time for action appears momentarily unpropitious and Robert Mills McClintock continues his lonesome vigil in the Helsingfors Legation.

Front Stabilized

The Finnish Front continues to remain stabilized. One important reason why there is no offensive is Finland's unwillingness to return to service the thousand men who were temporarily demobilized in order to relieve the labor shortage on farms. Demobilization is momentarily sufficient to permit the Russians to remove some divisions from the Leningrad front, although no trustworthy figures are obtainable here as to the extent of this movement.

The number of Germans in the north of Finland has been estimated at 90,000. This compares with the 75,000 estimate current in the United States a couple of months ago. It may mean a slight increase, although not necessarily because all such statistics are subject to wide variation.

However, there is no doubt that there are a sufficient number of Germans on Finnish soil to make peace action difficult. Nazi activity centered in IKL, "Fatherland Movement," and AKS, "Students' Karelian Movement" combined with some Army and intellectual sympathy toward Germany, is variously estimated at representing 20 to 25 per cent of Finnish opinion.

But the greatest hold of the Nazis on the Finns is food. Finland, once 97 per cent self-sufficient in grain production, is now down to 40 to 50 per cent of self-sufficiency. The talk of producing enough this year for their own needs is unconvincing to agrarian experts here. Finland is getting 70 per cent of its food imports from Germany, 10 per cent from various countries, including Sweden and 20 per cent from Denmark.

It is mainly to finance Danish imports that Sweden still is making considerable loans to Finland including 7,000,000 crowns credit recently approved by the Riksdag This credit part of 40,000,000 crowns on the loan account is included in this year's Swedish budget. The remaining 33,000,000 crowns loan previously had been arranged as part of a continuing policy of Sweden's paying of funds into a Swedish-Danish clearing agreement, most being for food.

Including the loans mentioned, Sweden has loaned Finland 95,200,000 crowns during the present war. During the winter war with Russia, Sweden loaned the Finns 85,400,000 crowns. After the winter war and up to the outbreak of the present Finno-Russian war, Swedish credits to Finland totaled 60,000,000 crowns. If to these loans is added Swedish credits to the Finns prior to the winter war, amounting to 202,000,000 crowns, there results a total of 442,600,000 crowns.

Dominican Musician Now on U. S. Tour

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)— Enrique de Marchena, composer, music critic, and director of radio station HIN at Ciudad Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, has begun a tour of musical and educational centers in the United States as a guest of the State Department, it was announced.

American Enterprise at Work

...al United States Navy from Wide World

A glimpse of the "flat top," the United States aircraft carrier Enterprise, just released by the Navy. The Enterprise has achieved remarkable success during past months around the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Guadalcanal, at the Battle of Santa Cruz, and in transporting Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's fliers along the road to Tokyo.

North Carolina To Run Schools For Nine Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Another milestone has been reached in the progress of public education in North Carolina. Legislation has been enacted whereby the State will assume full responsibility for the operation of schools for a nine months' term. This was the first State in the Union to relieve the counties of the expense of the public school system for a specified term, which was first seven months. When the experiment proved successful, the term was extended to eight months. With a surplus on hand sufficient to justify this action, the 1943 Legislature has voted to extend the State-supported term to nine months. This will mean local tax money formerly used for educational purposes, now can be diverted to other uses.

The Legislature once again has declined to call a referendum on the question of prohibition. The matter was given a perfunctory hearing before a legislative committee, which voted an unfavorable report on a bill which, if enacted, would have provided for a return to state-wide prohibition, following ratification at the polls next fall. There has been a steady liberalization of the State's liquor laws since the enactment of a law under which counties are permitted to operate ABC stores.

Peace Plan Based on Political Authority

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—An executive of Great Britain's Labor Party has outlined a postwar program of world reconstruction of which the key point is establishment of a world political authority. This authority would be both the armed guardian of peace and a medium of international consultation.

Closely associated with this authority would be a series of "world economic organizations."

Continued predominance in all countries after the war of an "internationalist outlook" and readiness of nations to make some sacrifice of national sovereignty are considered by the Labor Party executive as among essential prerequisites for this plan.

In less than two weeks' time Labor delegates from all parts of Britain will meet in annual conference to help the Labor executive fill in more details of this preliminary outline for future national and international reorganization.

Wide Agreement Cited

In the meantime, Labor leaders in their advance report say that there is a wide measure of agreement between all parties in Britain on the question of a new era in international relationship.

The report claims labor's most urgent task today is to develop ideas on international co-operation and urge those ideas on the public and Government. It contends that "in heat of a war fought side by side with mighty allies, even the most insular and prejudiced Briton would gladly acknowledge that we are all internationalists now."

Will the spirit of internationalism survive the war? the labor executive asks, and then answers, "Only if proper preparation is made in advance of peace for a firm, progressive partnership between peoples of all races."

Just how pressing is this task of getting ready to win the peace as well as the war is underlined here daily nowadays. On May 27, for instance, the House of Commons found its attention drawn once again to that increasingly topical subject of what to do about Germany after the war.

Britain's Education Minister, Richard A. Butler, made an important pronouncement to the Foreign Press Association of London on plans for re-educating Germans and for making the greatest possible use of international education to bring about better world order.

The House of Commons showed it has no patience with irresponsible and impracticable proposals for liquidating Germany altogether.

Mr. Butler, as spokesman of the British Government, has made two important points about Germany He declared that Germany's re-education must begin with complete and unquestionable military defeat but that subsequent re-education must come from within Germany itself and not be imposed upon it.

The British Labor Party and Conservative Richard Butler are in one major respect both seeking the same goal, namely more international thinking and more international understanding leading to smoother and more effective international collaboration.

The Labor executive in his report asks for wider recognition that in the present-day world "we are all socialists"—meaning socialists in the widest sense of the word. The report goes on to claim that "this war is final proof that capitalist enterprise has failed to build a worthy society. Nationally and internationally there must now come an immense extension of public ownership and control.

"At home," says the report, "industries which render indispensable public service must no longer be manipulated for benefit of private profit seekers. The Bank of England — 'potentially the most dangerous of all monopolies'—must become a state concern.

"The Government finance and industry must act as one to insure full employment."

The Labor executive demands international regulation of exchanges, control of supply and price of chief primary commodities and liberation of trade from restrictive influences. International control of national investment so as to heal social evils and increase human welfare are other points of the program.

But the extent to which those ideas will appeal outside the Labor Party is another matter.

A 100% RECORD

Awards on May 8th, 1943 to two plants in Kenosha, Wisc., completed this 100% record for The American Brass Company.

ARMY E NAVY

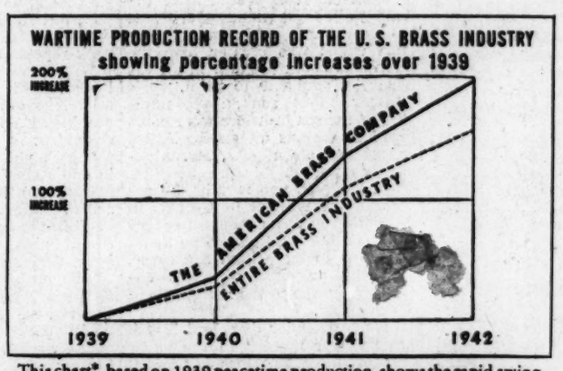
ALL TEN AMERICAN BRASS CO. PLANTS IN U. S. A. HAVE EARNED RIGHT TO FLY ARMY-NAVY "E" FLAGS

This is the story in terms of war production

Our Connecticut plants were among the first in the brass industry to receive the coveted "E" Award for outstanding production of war materials. Since then *all* our plants in the United States have been similarly honored.

As the largest fabricator in the copper and brass field, The American Brass Company is keenly aware of its responsibility and its opportunity to serve the cause of the United Nations. Since 1939, production has been tripled, with virtually every pound today going for war purposes.

This record was accomplished by close cooperation between management and labor . . . careful planning for rapid conversion to wartime operations . . . intensive training of new personnel . . . plus efficient utilization of existing and new plant equipment.



This chart*, based on 1939 peacetime production, shows the rapid swing into all-out war production, both by the copper and brass fabricating industry and The American Brass Company (not including Government-owned plants). All-time production records have been continually broken ever since the National Defense Program was initiated in 1940.

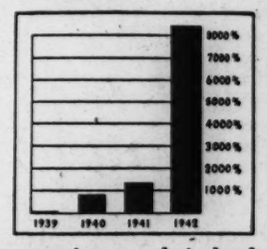
*Based on compilations of The American Bureau of Metal Statistics

Detailed figures, of course, cannot be revealed, but The American Brass Company is consistently breaking all previous volume records. In addition to its U. S. plants and that of a Canadian subsidiary, Anaconda American Brass Ltd., the company's production also embraces three plants operated for the United States and Canadian Governments.

Shipments this past January were the largest in the company's history. March exceeded January. The first quarter of '43 was by far the greatest tonnage quarter in the records of the company.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER ALLOYS FOR AMMUNITION by The American Brass Co.

This chart shows the vast increase in production of copper-base alloys directly earmarked for ammunition in plants operated by The American Brass Company. This is one of the most vital needs for copper and brass. Tremendous quantities are required for all types of ammunition.



The American Brass Company is proud indeed that all the plants it operates in the U. S. A. have won the honor of flying the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production. But it is even prouder of the organization and the will-to-produce that have made this record possible . . . *and will keep it going.*

Employees are proud of their "E" buttons

This is the story in terms of human effort

Mere statistics can't reveal the spirit of production that carries on at The American Brass Company—a spirit shared by those at furnace and machine . . . foremen . . . office employees . . . everyone in the company.

Figures can't tell of the many men and women who have worked on Thanksgiving Day and other traditional holidays. Of Sundays as busy as Wednesdays. Of the effort and skill devoted to turning out the finest copper and brass products possible, realizing how much depends on their work.

Of the methods and means taken to utilize every last piece of equipment to help increase production. Of voluntary pay-roll deductions throughout the company to buy War Bonds.

Nor do mere figures tell of the inspiration of 4,418 former fellow-workers now in the Armed Services . . . sons, husbands, fathers, brothers, friends.

One small way of acknowledging what *they* are doing for *us* is to dedicate *to them* all our production awards.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

ANACONDA

Subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Mining Company

BUY ALL THE BONDS YOU CAN AFFORD . . . TURN IN ALL THE SCRAP YOU CAN FIND

Allied Warships and Bombers Blast Pantelleria

Continued from Page 1

Nipponese soldiers were killed and only four taken prisoner.

Meanwhile, scattered reports of encouraging successes in the all-important campaign against the submarine menace have been brought into official focus, so to speak, by A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty.

More submarines have been sunk in the month of May, says Mr. Alexander, than in any other 30-day period of the war, and in the past two months the number of operating U-boats in the Atlantic appears to have decreased. The Germans themselves have added a postscript to Mr. Alexander's remarks. The Berlin Radio lists 65 British and American merchantmen, totaling 380,000 tons, as sunk in May by undersea craft, a drastic reduction from the monthly totals issued heretofore.

The situation in Russia remains substantially the same. Moscow now admits that sharp fighting is occurring in the Kuban, but offers no confirmation for repeated German claims that a Russian offensive is under way there. In fact, the Russians say it is the Germans who have been doing the attacking.

Mediterranean:

British Warships Shell Pantelleria

It was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa that British warships in their second bombardment of Pantelleria in less than 48 hours heavily shelled the harbor area, barracks, and batteries of the Italian island.

United States Flying Fortresses joined the air offensive against the island 45 miles off the Tunisian coast while other American attacks were made on Sicily and Sardinia.

The warships blasted Pantelleria on the night of May 30 and then returned on June 1, an Allied Headquarters communiqué announced, to carry out a heavy shelling without loss, although there was some retaliatory fire from the shore.

The Italian fleet dispersed along the Italian west and east coasts appeared powerless to intervene against the British Navy and no enemy attacks against the warships were reported.

The second bombardment almost coincided with an assault by Flying Fortresses, augmented by bombing and strafing formations of Lightnings, against the volcanic rock which has become the most-punished Axis territory in the world.

The warplanes plastered small vessels in the island's shallow port and covered hideouts of the enemy garrison with bomb bursts.

The Italian seaplane base on Stagnone Island, off the western tip of Sicily between Trapani and Marsala, and shipping in the Sardinian Harbor of Terranova, Porto Ponte di Romano, and Porto Torres also were extensively damaged by the nonstop air offensive.

British planes from Malta hit at Italy itself, attacking railway communications in the southern part of the Kingdom, a Valletta communiqué said.

One plane was lost in the widespread operations by the American squadrons.

China:

Tokyo Tries to Hide Defeat on Yangtze

Imperial Tokyo headquarters tacitly admitted a setback in fierce battles west of Tungting Lake, where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies have been fighting to defend China's vital "Rice Bowl" lands and the route to Chungking, wartime Capital.

The Tokyo Command, resorting to its familiar propaganda technique of explaining a reverse, said Japanese troops had "successfully completed operations" in the lake region and had killed or wounded 36,300 Chinese and captured 5,923 prisoners against a Japanese loss of 475 killed in action.

The Japanese also said that a "crushing offensive" had been carried out against 120,000 Chungking defense troops in the sector opposite Ichang, main Japanese base on the Yangtze River front, where the Chinese reported June 1 that five Japanese divisions had been thrown into disorderly retreat.

Chinese Headquarters said the Japanese retreat toward Ichang was continuing, while Allied bombers, operating with strong fighter escort, blasted enemy supply routes in the Yangtze Valley near Ichang.

Chinese troops were reported laying siege to a Japanese-held city only 12 miles from Ichang.

Tons of bombs were rained by the Allied planes on enemy communications with telling effect, a Chinese announcement declared.

No fighter opposition was encountered, it was said, indicating the effectiveness of joint Chinese and Allied aerial operations the previous day, when Ichang airdrome was bombed heavily and many planes were destroyed on the ground in addition to 23 shot down in combat. At least eight others were listed as probably shot out of action.

Chinese fighters carried out further offensive patrols over the Yangtze, but no enemy planes were sighted.

All the Chinese operations were conducted without loss, the announcement said.

Submarines:

Loss of U-Boats Rises in Atlantic

A. V. Alexander, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that in the past 12 months the total enemy submarines sent to the bottom exceeded the number sunk in all of the previous war period and that in the past six months the rate of destruction was 25 per cent above the previous half year.

Paying tribute to the work of the United States Air Force and the RAF in bombing U-boat bases, Mr. Alexander predicted that "as time goes on bombing of the building yards and component factories should have an ever-increasing effect" on the Battle of the Atlantic.

He said it appeared that the number of sea maurauders sent to the bottom during the month just ended was greater than the Germans could produce in all the facilities available to them.

Besides those sunk, a large number of the sea prowlers were damaged in various attacks by Allied naval and air attacks, Mr. Alexander reported.

In the past two months, he asserted, the number of U-boats in Atlantic waters appears to have decreased. This, he said, no doubt was due to more than one cause, but the principal one was undoubtedly due to the rising rate of destruction.

Mr. Alexander described March as "a poor month" in the battle against the submarines, but said it still was not the worst month of the war in the campaign to free United Nations supply lines of the undersea manace.

Because of the high output of new shipping in the United States, he said, there was a substantial net gain of the over-all tonnage in March.

His statement disclosed that in April and May merchant shipping losses were reduced below the level of the three months from December to February after heavy losses in March.

A DNB report broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press listed 65 British and American merchantmen, totaling 380,000 tone, as sunk in May by Nazi submarines. This was a drastic reduction compared with the usual monthly totals issued by the Germans.

The German summary also credited Nazi aircraft with sinking an additional 50,000 tons of Allied shipping in May.

Mr. Alexander said the improved situation reflected the growing size of the Allied escort forces—both ships and aircraft—and the increasing deadliness of the new weapons and devices.

Giving the lie to an Axis claim that April sinking fell off because of the scarcity of shipping, Mr. Alexander said that "during that month our imports were the highest since the beginning of 1942."

By a Staff Artist

Chinese Draw Noose Around Foe

Arrows indicate how Chinese are seeking to encircle five divisions of Japanese troops who are in retreat after suffering a decisive defeat near Ichang. The shaded portion of the map represents the present positions of the enemy forces.

Canadian Naval Base Is Opened at Sydney

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Nova Scotia, June 2

The Royal Canadian Navy's new $15,000,000 base at Point Edward, across the harbor from here, was opened yesterday by Rear Admiral L. W. Murray.

In throwing open the strategic station at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Admiral Murray told an audience of servicemen and civilians that "Sydney has become one of the permanent naval bases of the world. . . . We have come here to stay."

"The Canadian naval service," he declared, "has large responsibilities in the Battle of the Atlantic which is being waged daily and hourly off our shores.

"Only lately we have undertaken even greater responsibilities, and Sydney, at the tip of Nova Scotia and the entrance to the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, has a very special place in the strategy of the antisubmarine war."

Russia:

Nazi Attack Fails At Novorossisk

The Germans have launched new counterattacks northeast of Novorossisk in an attempt to relieve their beseiged forces stubbornly clinging to the last Nazi-held Caucasus bridgehead, but every attempt has been defeated, front-line Russian dispatches said.

Strongly attacking German forces made a vigorous bid to regain the initiative there, dispatches said, but Russian infantry backed by heavy artillery threw them back repeatedly.

With the exception of the Kuban fighting, the long front was relatively quiet, but both forces are keyed up for another major campaign.

"Last night was especially active in one sector of the front," said a dispatch to Red Star, the Army organ. The dispatch did not identify the front, but presumably was referring to the Kuban activity.

"We captured the first line of German trenches," it said. "This was not hard, for there was only an outpost guard and it was easily overwhelmed. When we came to the second line of trenches, however, they put up a stiff fight. But we bested them, too, and at the end of the battle had taken prisoners, killed or wounded a hundred officers and men, and destroyed pillboxes and dugouts."

Red Army forces have been taking advantage of the lull to erect new fortifications along vital sections, the dispatches said.

Russian artillery has been pounding German lines, particularly in the Lisichansk area of the Donets front, where German efforts to concentrate reserves for counter attacks were described as disrupted.

Britain:

Civilian Casualties Mount to 106,516

Two civilians were killed or injured in air raids in the United Kingdom during the first three years of the war for every five casualties among the Kingdom's armed forces, an analysis of official figures showed in London.

Total casualties among fighting men of the United Kingdom during that period, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced June 1, were 275,844. Total civilian air-raid casualties for the same period were 102,934—or 47,291 killed and 55,643 injured.

Since then civilian casualties have risen to 106,516—including 48,733 killed and 57,783 wounded—at the end of March, the last announced figure.

Ten persons were believed killed in an East Anglian town bombed June 2 by German aircraft.

Four were killed in one street, a great section of which was shattered by a single bomb, as four or five enemy fighter bombers swooped over the town soon after midnight.

Attu:

U. S. Kills 1,500, Captures Only 4

More than 1,500 Japanese were killed and four were captured during the first 20 days of fighting on Attu Island, the Navy reported, as operations on the formerly enemy-held island continued in a mopping-up phase.

A communiqué said that the start of the American invasion of Attu May 11, through midnight of May 30, enemy casualties were so estimated. A Navy spokesman, amplifying, said the estimate was based on an actual count of bodies and that the total number killed might have been 50 or 100 per cent greater.

It would be impossible, for instance, to estimate the number killed by high-explosive naval shells or those buried by comrades under the snow.

The number of enemy soldiers remaining on Attu could not be estimated, therefore, even though the Japanese have reported that there were approximately 3,000 of their force on the island to start with, and also reliable estimates here have ranged around 3,000.

South Pacific:

Lae and Wewak Blasted by Bombs

Flying Fortresses and Liberators have dropped 132 tons of bombs within less than a week upon Lae and Wewak, New Guinea, without being challenged by a single Japanese plane.

On June 1, emboldened by successes under cover of darkness, Liberators struck unescorted in daylight at the enemy's airdrome base of Lae to drop 36 tons, and met opposition only from Japanese antiaircraft guns. Back in the days when Lae's airdrome served as the takeoff point for aerial ferry service over the mountains to New Guinea's goldfields to the southeast, visitors pointed with awe at huge planes which could carry machinery and passengers aggregating 3½ tons.

Within the week, 190 tons of explosive, incendiary and fragmentation bombs have fallen upon that airdrome in three raids by Allied planes. Lae is on the Huon Gulf, only 35 miles away from the ground battlefront at Mubo.

Above it, 225 miles northwest, is Lae's supply base of Wewak. Within the week, 32 tons of bombs have been dropped in two raids on Wewak.

In Burma:

Kalemyo Is Target Of Allied Bombers

The monsoons have closed in over the Arakan front of Burma stopping all ground military activity, a British communiqué said.

Blenheim bombers and American-built Mohawks were able to take to the air June 1 when they attacked enemy positions near Kalemyo, in Northwest Burma.

Christian Science in Canada Asks Medical-Plan Freedom

OTTAWA, June 2 (CP)—The Christian Science Church, in a brief presented yesterday to the House of Commons Social Security Committee, asked voluntary exemption for its members from any health insurance plan.

J. W. Fulton of Toronto, who presented the brief, said the Church objected to the draft health insurance bill which is before the Committee on the ground that it appeared to apply "compulsory" to all persons.

The bill was interpreted as requiring all persons to place themselves and their families in the hands of medical practitioners and did not clearly define the authority of doctors in such matters as administering toxoids and vaccines.

Mr. Fulton said the bill was apparently designed to set up a monopoly for the medical profession and completely overlooked spiritual healing.

"The idea of the Government adopting state medicine and forcing all people to yield to it is as repugnant as adopting one religious teaching and forcing servile adherence to it," he said.

The Church's main objection to the bill was on religious grounds. It felt that if the proposed health-insurance plan were successful, it would destroy the Christian Science religion in Canada.

"We ask that members and adherents of our Church be allowed to claim complete exemption of both contributions and benefits under the bill," Mr. Fulton said.

Dr. J. J. McCann (Lib.) of Ontario, said Christian Scientists had the advantage of general health measures and would benefit from the results of the act. He cited as an example treatment given as the result of a serious accident.

Mr. Fulton said his Church recognized the necessity of assistance from doctors in such cases but its members would not be placing any charge on the act because they would be prepared to pay for any particular service they received.

Virginia Rationing Of Liquor Clarified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 2—The fundamental whys and wherefores of liquor rationing in Virginia are set forth by the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board in a printed statement designed for distribution to the ABC system's rationed customers.

Advance copies of the document, which reviews the background of rationing and explains why it is necessary, have been sent to members of the Virginia Legislature and to each of the ABC store managers. Some 500,000 copies will be printed for circulation through the State stores, probably in the June 16-30 ration period. A copy will be passed out with each purchase made in the stores.

The Board decided to republicize the facts about liquor rationing because so many persons apparently were misinformed about the wartime drinking problem. For instance, ABC officials have been surprised by the number of persons who said they didn't know that all distilleries had stopped making whisky for the duration of the war in order to make industrial alcohol for martial needs.

Roosevelt Gets Freer Hand For War by Byrnes' Aid

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The domestic implications of the new Office of War Mobilization headed by James F. Byrnes are fairly obvious. The implications to the Allied war effort and the outside world are somewhat more subtle and intangible, but extremely interesting.

First among them is the freer hand the new form of the American Government will give President Roosevelt in Allied affairs. For the first time since the war began, in fact, for the first time since he became President of the United States, he has really delegated not only the more knotty internal problems of the country, but even much of the subordinate war work to other men.

Up until he produced the new organization the President was acting as Head of the State, as Prime Minister, as Defense Minister, as Foreign Minister and also chief director of war production. He was exercising more of the routine responsibility for routine affairs in this country than Prime Minister Churchill in England or even than Joseph Stalin in Russia.

It is, of course, one of his well-known traits that he does not enjoy delegating authority to subordinates. A story, perhaps apocryphal, of a conversation at the White House illustrates his attitude. Someone remarked, as though it were a joke, that James M. Farley thought he would make a good President. Mr. Roosevelt took exception, saying that in his opinion Mr. Farley would make an excellent President.

Now Infinitely Harder

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt is represented as saying, he would be "a very different kind of President from me." "Jim" would pick the ablest men in the country and give them the jobs and let them do the work. "As for myself, I can't do that because it wouldn't be any fun for me."

The result was, of course, that during the peace years Mr. Roosevelt did run the country in every field that interested him.

But now the job has become infinitely harder, and infinitely larger. More than that, in a global war the major war decisions are so important in their political implications and so far-reaching in their effects that they can be decided only by the men who have the highest responsibility in the world.

A decision whether to make an attack in Europe or in Asia, or whether to make the first European move in the Balkans, in Italy or in Norway, is a decision which cannot possibly be made on a purely military basis. If the top Generals and Admirals of Britain and America were told to use their judgment, they would come back inevitably to the political heads of their states and ask them to decide the political questions involved.

Court of Final Judgment

Therefore, as a result of the character of the war, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have become the court of final judgment, not because they are Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt but because they are Prime Minister of Britain and President of the United States. The decisions would be referred to the men in those offices, whoever they were.

And because this is a global war the task of reaching such decisions means long periods of study of world affairs, and often long trips to foreign countries. They both had to leave their capitals and go to Africa at one time because only on the spot could the problems be analyzed in true perspective.

Mr. Churchill has already made a trip to Moscow. Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly will manage sometime to see Mr. Stalin. That will probably mean a trip, if not into Russia, at least to the borders of Russia, because "Uncle Joe" is not as free as Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill to travel far or long from his home base. If he leaves Moscow, it will surprise many an authority on Russia. If he goes outside the sentry line of the Russian Army, it will amaze them.

Now no one man could do these things and keep the kind of direct personal control over the routine strings of Washington that Mr. Roosevelt was wont to keep in the peace days. He long ago turned over the routine affairs of nonwar agencies. Jesse Jones runs the Department of Commerce probably without getting a "directive" from the President, or even talking to him for weeks and months on end. The same is true of most of the regular agencies.

He has gradually been delegating authority over domestic war agencies. Manpower, price control, war production, rubber are all in special hands picked for their maximum competence. But still each one of these fields brought up knotty problems from time to time which had to go to the White House because there was no one between the top men of those agencies and the President.

That was sufficient, in White House eyes, during the period when America's biggest war job was to mobilize its resources and start producing both armies and weapons of war.

That period is rapidly passing now. The factories have been built and are producing. The armies are big and growing bigger. The big problem is no longer just to bring these weapons of war into existence. It is the use of them on the battle fields of the world.

Use of Military Forces

The President's primary attention, therefore, turns from producing an American military force to the use of that force.

He must delegate the control of the producing organism to someone else if he is to be free to concentrate on its use. "Jimmy" Byrnes was the obvious selection for many Washington reasons.

He has proven to have considerable competence and yet is not himself a candidate to succeed Mr. Roosevelt—the essential combination of qualifications. He has a strong following in Congress, particularly in the Senate. He is respected by many Republicans as well as by Democrats. He is not a New Dealer, but is accepted by the New Dealers as being relatively free from the stigma of reaction. If any of the men who have risen to prominence in wartime Washington have a reasonable prospect of surviving the jealousies of Washington it is Mr. Byrnes.

Of course, if he makes mistakes he is "expendable"—something true of any subordinate of the Roosevelt Administration with the possible exception of Harry Hopkins. But his chances of doing the job are as good as any available man on the Washington stage.

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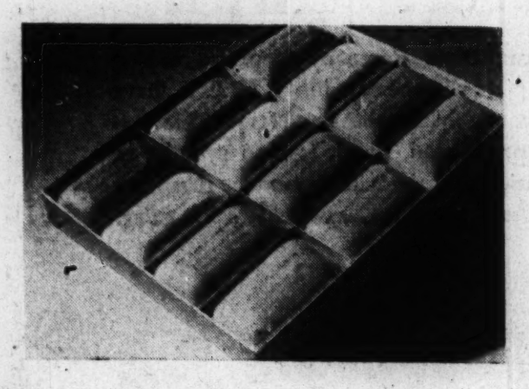

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Sardinia-Corsica Needed for Invasion

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The great air offensive the United Nations are now waging against southern Europe makes it increasingly plain that the occupation of Sardinia and Corsica is vital to an invasion of the underside of the European mainland.

Such an invasion requires air protection from near-by prepared bases. The North African coast is too far away to provide such protective bases for an invasion of Italy, France or the Balkans. Four hundred airline miles separate Algiers from the nearest coastal point of Southern France, and a similar distance separates Tunis from most points of Central Italy. The Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia is 600 miles distant.

An air umbrella can be used from North Africa for the occupation of Sardinia and Corsica as well as of Sicily. The latter island would be no more than a stepping-stone to further operation against Northern Italy and the Dalmation coast, because additional 400 miles of air distance would have to be covered. But both Sardinia and Corsica lie in the pathway of any invasion which might be prepared against either of the previously mentioned objectives.

Sardinia, and especially Corsica, would bring the Allied forces into the closest neighborhood of France, the key regions of Italy, and Yugoslavia. With air bases on these islands, all great Mediterranean ports from Marseilles to Toulon, Genoa, Rome, Ancona and Naples would come within a bombing range of 200 miles or less. Turin and Milan could be covered in the same distance, while Northern Yugoslavia could be reached after a flight of only 300 miles.

The advantages to be derived from Sardinian and Corsican bases are such that their control would equal an occupation of most parts of Italy, without the resulting burdens. The freedom of the Mediterranean shipping lanes would be improved by such a move, but this gain would be less important compared with strategic advantages to be derived from it.

Sardinia is a mountainous island of the size of New Hampshire. Its length is 160 miles, its average width 60 miles, and its shape that of a rectangle. The east coast offers few landing possibilities because the mountains descend steeply to the coast.

The most important plain of Campidano is in the southwest, stretching across the island between the Gulfs of Oristano and Cagliari. It is 60 miles long and 7-14 miles wide. A smaller plain is located in the northwest, near Sassari. North of Oristano are the high plains of Abbasanta which could be used for additional air bases.

Great Dam Bombed

This region shelters the great dam on Lake Tirso which was bombed recently. The hydro-electric powers of this lake and that of Coghinas are utilizing 800,000,000 cubic meters stored water for the generation of 28,000 horsepower and 500,000 kilowatt hours. The Santa Chiara dam on Lake Tirso created an artificial lake 12 miles long and 1.2 miles wide.

Its construction was based on unusual engineering methods. The walls of the dam were built not as a massive block but similar to some building structures, supported by a system of steel girders. The use of less cement in its foundations may have caused its quick collapse as result of the bombing.

Landings can be carried out at many points along the 850 miles of coast. The regions of Compidano and the northern plain, however, which offer the greatest advantages for air bases, can be approached from the harbors at Cagliari, Oristano, Alghero, and Porto Torres. The east coast offers landing possibilities at Terranova, Tortoli, and the south can be entered from the Gulf of Palmas.

These harbors are connected by the Sardinian railway system which is traversing the least mountainous regions. No permanent control of Sardinia and Corsica could be established without the capture of the fortified island of La Maddelena located in the 10 miles wide Straits of Bonifacio between the two islands.

"Worth 10 Maltas"

The strategic location of this harbor caused Napoleon to exclaim that Sardinia was worth 10 Maltas.

It should not be too difficult to capture the island because the Italians will hardly be able to defend all their possessions, including the mainland, in sufficient strength to withstand a combined naval and air attack of superior forces. The one million population of Sardinia is the least opposed to the Fascist regime of all the Italian provinces because it has been abused even worse in the past.

In Cicero's time the fertile island supported 2,000,000 inhabitants, but after its conquest by Rome most of its inhabitants were sold into slavery, and the expression, "Selling cheap like a Sarde," became proverbial. Vandals, Saracens, Arabs, Genoese, and Spaniards were among its later rulers, and all ruled in their own favor without regard to the needs of the people of Sardinia.

The very fact that Fascist Italy paid even the slightest attention to the island turned its inhabitants favorably toward Rome. Thus the Sardinians may be able to obstruct the Allied occupation to a certain extent.

But their neighbors on Corsica might play a very different role.

Sardinia is a land of pastures, leading in the number of sheep and the production of cheese among all Italian Provinces. Its mining industries occupy fifth place in Italy producing considerable quantities of zinc and lead. But the economic losses would count little for Italy, compared with the strategic value the Allies would have gained in the occupation of the island.

Corsican Harbors Good

Corsica is one third the size of Sardinia and very mountainous. Its control is so important because all of the Ligurian coast lies within a circle of less than 100 miles from it. Corsica possesses good natural harbors like Bonifacio, Ajaccio, Bastia and Calvi.

Chiang in Full Power If Lin Cannot Act

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, June 2

The organic law of the Chinese National Government has been amended to enable Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to assume the duties of President of China if the veteran President Lin Sen is pronounced incapacitated.

Report on U. S. Shipbuilding Unhappy News for Axis

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — The Navy's submarine arm and the Maritime Commission fed the Axis a bitter dose of information about the war on the high seas today.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, chief of the Commission's construction program, announced that United States merchant ship building now exceeds losses—175 vessels of 1,782,000 deadweight tons went down the ways in May, a new record. This followed War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes' report that building is running four times greater than sinkings.

At the same time, the Navy disclosed that United States submarines had destroyed seven Japanese ships, including a destroyer. The communiqué late yesterday described the other victims as a large tanker, a large cargo ship, two medium-sized cargo ships, a small cargo ships and a medium-sized transport. A big tanker was damaged and probably sunk.

Once shaping up as an almost unsurmountable problem, construction of dry-cargo vessels has proceeded so rapidly that more attention can be paid to turning out tankers, Admiral Vickery indicated. In recent months, construction of tankers also has exceeded losses. The Commission announced that 100 Liberty ships will be converted into oil-carrying vessels by the Delta Shipbuilding Corporation at New Orleans, La., and the California Shipbuilding Coropration at Wilmington, Calif.

Admiral Vickery also revealed that production of Victory ships, the same size as Liberty vessels but four to six knots faster, starts next spring on the West Coast and that as the program proceeds other yards will participate. From 400 to 500 are scheduled for delivery in 1944.

Moslems in North Africa Ask Anglo-American Aid

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to United Nations Forces in North Africa

CAIRO, June 2—Arab leaders here are extremely anxious that the American and British Governments take steps to ensure an improved status for Moslems in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia before these areas are returned to full French control.

This aim has already been the subject of several conferences among prominent Arab leaders from Egypt and other middle-eastern Moslem countries and is understood to have the unofficial interest of most governments of the Arab-speaking world.

An interesting aspect of the question is the fact that Arab leaders, despite their obvious desire to see the 20,000,000 North African Moslems given independence, are not asking the Americans and British to separate North Africa from the French Empire, but merely guarantee greater economic, educational, and cultural advantages to the native population.

These advocates of greater Anglo-American intervention in North Africa assert that such guarantees could be made in the framework of the Atlantic Charter and would give an immense boost to Allied prestige throughout the Islamic world, thereby simplifying the London and Washington task of postwar adjustment in this part of the world.

One of Many Investors

Responsible Britons and Americans here point out the immense difficulty of meeting any such Arab request, underlining that the United Nations are already faced with a mountain of touchiest postwar problems and that it is asking too much to expect them to mix in the affairs of the French Empire.

On the other hand, no one denies but that the French regime there is bound to be affeced by decisions to be taken regarding Arab peoples elsewhere. The liberation of Arab populations in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania from Italian repression has inspired Moslems here to hope for improvement in the position of natives in other predominantly Islamic countries farther west.

There is a feeling, however, that a rush of enthusiasm has carried these leaders somewhat beyond the limits of logic, and that while their interest is considered perfectly natural, it is also considered to be wholly one-sided.

Greater Rights Sought

In rebuttal one prominent Arab leader told me that there had been positive evidence reaching Pan-Arab circles in the Middle East that prior to the Allied landing in North Africa, the situation between the French and the natives had begun improving and that there was room to hope that the latter were on the way to be accorded considerably greater rights than any held hitherto.

He said that the situation stemmed from the weakness of the French position following the defeat in 1940, and that the French Administration in order to hold the territory together was faced with the necessity of making concessions to the natives never before considered.

My informant, while in no wise begrudging the Allied victory, pointed out that the Allies had restored French military and civil authority and that this had automatically stopped the previous trend.

He asserted that this saddled the Allies with a moral obligation to see that the natives, who compose 90 per cent of the North African population, emerge from this war in improved position. He said that were he an American, he would ask himself, "Do I have any responsibility toward these people? Shall I see that they get fairer treatment after I leave?"

Co-operation in Syria

While pressing for a definitive Anglo-American statement regarding North Africa, Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey, Egyptian delegate and General Secretary for all Arab delegations at the prewar Arab-Jewish conference on Palestine held in London, told me that the Moslem world had been extremely pleased with the manner in which the French and British have cooperated in Syria since ending Vichy control there several years ago.

The result has been that prominent Syrians now willingly negotiate with the Allies. He added that many steps already have been taken to improve Syrian economy and that only some of these developments were dictated by military necessity.

Anti-Italian Trend

Another pact which is strongly in Allied favor here and one frequently cited is the official British promise that the Senussi Arabs of Cyrenaica will never again be placed under Italian rule.

The incredibly brutal treatment of this desert people, who are honored by other Moslems for intensity of their religious feeling, is a leading factor in anti-Italian sentiment in the Islamic world.

Thus the British promise regarding the war was greeted with appreciation everywhere in the Middle East. It is the wish of Arab leaders, however, that all Mediterranean Africa might for the purposes of postwar settlement be considered as Senussi land.

Turbo-superchargers...

for results see page one

ANY FRONT, *Today*—This is the tail of a bomber—the kind that is turning broad daylight into twilight for the Axis. The history-making details are in your newspaper nearly every day.

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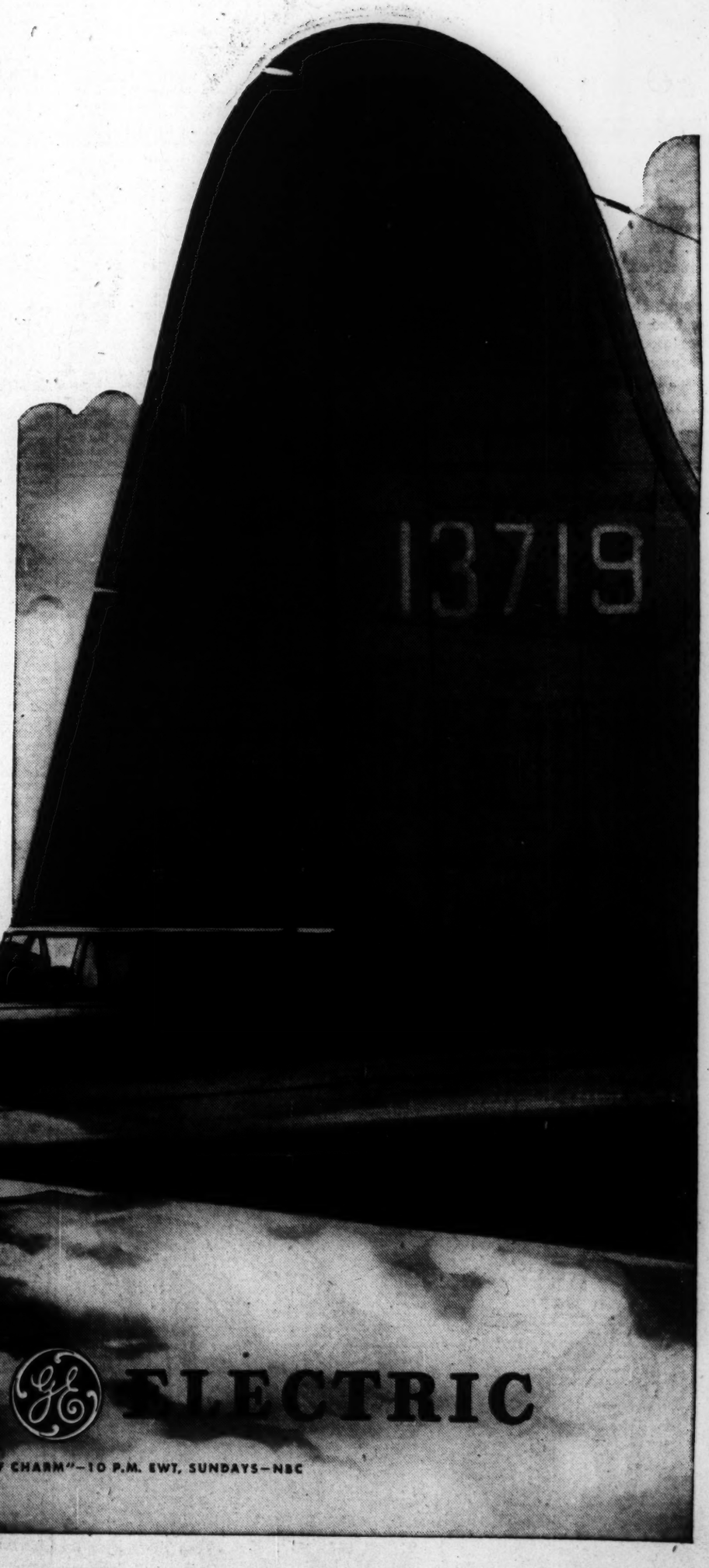

GENERAL ELECTRIC

LISTEN TO THE "HOUR OF CHARM"—10 P.M. EWT, SUNDAYS—NBC

Basic Faults Doomed Comintern

Continued from Page 1

ess of polarization between Labor and Capital has reached its climax. The Hegelian dialectic endows this process with historical necessity. The revolution, having started in the most advanced country, then spreads in rapid succession to the more backward regions.

And suddenly history behaved in most un-Marxian fashion by setting the whole carefully charted and expounded process on its ear. The revolution succeeded in the one country where capitalism was the least developed, an industrially backward country where social relationships were still predominantly feudal, where the industrial proletariat was a tiny minority compared to the huge primitive peasant mass.

The Marxists' greatest practical triumph—the acquisition of power in Russia—was thus a major debacle for Marxist theory. And once it became evident that no World Revolution would immediately follow, there were many old-line Marxists who declared that the Bolsheviks might just as well abdicate voluntarily in Russia. But Lenin, though deeply conditioned by his Marxist training, was no doctrinaire pedant.

Concessions to Capitalism

While still preaching world revolution, he made sweeping concessions and compromises on the home front, including a partial reversion to capitalism. Theories and theses were then hastily devised both to reconcile actual developments with the pre-existing body of Marxist dogma, as well as to explain why the revolutionary process had failed to behave according to pattern.

Chief gems of this latter-day rationalization were the theory of the uneven development of capitalism or of the break in the weakest length and the doctrine of socialism in one country. These showed respectively why the revolution had taken place in backward Russia instead of highly industrialized Britain or Germany, and why the revolutionary regime might survive in Russia in the midst of a hostile capitalist world.

The partial reversion to capitalism or New Economic Policy was explained as a temporary retreat, designed to provide a breathing space before the next advance. Lenin charted the new course and outlined the new theories, but their fulfillment and amplification fell to his successor, Stalin.

Internal Soviet policy deviated from the Marxist norm to meet the urgent problems of survival. The sole alternative to compromise was surrender. But in the sphere of foreign relations, Marxist theory was slower to amend. For many years, the Soviet leaders clung stubbornly to the vision of world conflagration, seeking by various means to fan each smoldering ember into flame, hopefully mistaking each gleam of the twilight afterglow for the dawn of a new revolution.

Rigid Class Distinction

They continued to think of other countries in rigid Marxist terms, not as national entities, but as mere geographical delimitations within whose boundaries, contradictions, and cleavages of class precluded all unity of national interest and purpose. They clung to the Marxist view that the main divisions in the human family are not those of creed, culture, language, race, but the horizontal stratifications of the social economic pyramid. The proletariat everywhere was endowed with a single class interest which everywhere brought it into conflict with the capitalist class similarly united by common interest.

So long as these views prevailed, the Bolsheviks still steered by the star of world revolution. The Soviet regime was wiggled by its Comintern tail. The machinations of the "general staff of the world revolutions" as the Third International termed itself, was constantly upsetting the development of normal relations with other countries.

It is impossible to set any exact date when the change in policy began, when Russian national interests began to assert themselves and prevail over the abstract principles of the world revolution. There was no sharp sudden turn, like those which have characterized the policy of the American Communist Party in recent years. It was rather a series of almost gradually diverted Bolshevik policy into new channels more nearly coincident with the long-term desire and aspirations of the Russian state.

Rivalry for Position

Probably it was the failure of the Communist revolt in Germany in 1923, on which the Bolshevik leaders had staked high hopes, added to defeats elsewhere, that completed the disappointment and disillusionment. By that time the reins of power in Russia and within the Communist Party had slipped from Lenin's hands, the great leader's end was near and his disciples were already struggling for his mantle.

By the spring of 1924, Joseph Stalin, veteran underground party worker, who knew and cared for Russia far more than for Marxist dogma, was firmly in the saddle. Under his leadership, while all the old slogans and forms were retained, the content was gradually altered. The new emphasis was that the best way to hasten world revolution was to strengthen the internal and external position of the Soviet State. Marx, denying all national loyalties, had proclaimed: The working class has no fatherland. The Bolshevists argued that since the establishment of the Soviet state, the working class did have a fatherland and thus claimed for Soviet Russia the allegiance of the entire working class.

The decline of the Comintern is reflected in the growing irregularity of its congresses. The rules of the organization call for a world Congress every year. And from 1919 to 1922 inclusive, Congresses were held annually. Then 1923 was skipped and the next Congress was held in 1924. Then came a four-year gap to 1928 and thereafter a seven-year gap to 1935, when the Seventh and last Congress of the Communist International convened.

Pawns in Chess Game

At the Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, the time devoted to the report of the Russian delegates to the Comintern gradually decreased. Over a period of years, from being one of the main items it was crowded to a small space at the foot of the agenda that was chiefly concerned with domestic problems and Soviet policy as such.

By 1927, when the Trotsky opposition was expelled, the transformation had assumed the proportions of a complete change in line. Thereafter, the foreign sections of the Comintern had as their chief task the defense of the Soviet Union or "Socialist fatherland."

All through the thirties and especially after the rise of Hitlerism, Soviet foreign policy was directed toward warding off the threat of attack, first from one quarter and then another. The Communist parties in the various countries were mere pawns in this complicated chess game. Their lines and directives were altered with a swiftness and suddenness that sometimes left even the most disciplined and devoted followers gasping.

Now, when all-out unity of the countries fighting Hitler is the paramount consideration and the Comintern has outlived its usefulness as an instrument of foreign policy and has become a stumbling block to this unity, Stalin with his accustomed realism did not hesitate to administer the coup de grâce.

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Artillery Ready for Action on Kodiak Island

Gun is set up and is ready to fire manually. Man in foreground is racing to rear to connect cable to electric generator and remote-control apparatus.

Navy Hails Corsair As Master of Zero

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Calif., June 2

The Navy is satisfied that its speedy new gull-winged fighter plane, the Vought Corsair, is complete master of the Japanese Zero in every phase of combat.

The ultimate test, the Navy reported, came in an aerial dogfight 20,000 feet over the Russell Islands in the South Pacific. When the battle was over Corsairs had accounted for 15 of 25 enemy fighters.

WAAC Training Center 5 To Discontinue June 10

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Army announced May 31 that it would discontinue its fifth Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Training Center about June 10.

This Center has headquarters at Camp Ruston, La., and facilities at Camp Polk, La., and Camp Monticello, Ark. Additional facilities at the first four WAAC training centers make it possible now, the Army said, to redistribute the personnel from the fifth center to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Daytona Beach, Fla., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Devens, Mass.

Peyrouton Quits in French Coup d'Etat

Continued from Page 1

sisted that there should be prior agreement upon the removal of ex-Vichyites before the committee acts as a committee on the matter.

The others are Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General in Morocco, Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, chief of the French West African Air Force, and others.

M. Peyrouton, in his letter to General de Gaulle, said: "I don't think I am abandoning all my friends of Algeria, French and Moslem, who in recent and unanimous manifestations have emphasized their confidence in me. My gesture is inspired by a supremely disinterested desire for union between Frenchmen determined to throw out the invader and free the country."

In reply, General de Gaulle said: "I am sure the French will appreciate like myself the disinterested value of your gesture."

New Obstacle to Union

While easily hailed as triumph for General de Gaulle and undoubtedly a bombshell in the Giraud camp some observers here felt the gesture had taken a regrettable form likely to make more difficult rather than easier the union of Frenchmen which already was proving difficult enough.

The de Gaullists describe it, however, as one more illustration of the swelling tide of national sentiment that has already brought to their cause such men as General Weiss, former Commander of the French Air Force in Tunisia. His accession to the de Gaulle ranks was announced last night.

The deadlock in the committee's conversations Monday arose from the fact that General de Gaulle insisted upon a prior agreement that certain officials must be removed at once.

General Giraud said that it is a matter for decision by the new French Executive Committee to which both he and General de Gaulle have undertaken to surrender their individual control.

The line-up of this Committee was completed by General Giraud's importation from France of the veteran General, Alphonse Georges, to serve on the committee with M. Monnet and General Giraud himself. Alongside them and in many respects opposite to them are General de Gaulle and his two nominees, André Philip and René Massigli, of the French National Committee that has its headquarters in London.

Rank of Committee

General Georges is a senior five-star General in the French Army. Next in seniority is General Catroux, chief intermediary between General Giraud and General de Gaulle, who sits at the committee table as counselor acceptable to both sides.

General de Gaulle isn't listed on the French Army roster as a General at all, but General Giraud refers to him publicly by that title.

On May 3, the members of the Executive Committee which had been agreed upon by General de Gaulle and General Giraud had what is described as a formal meeting, without any specific business on the agenda.

General Georges spoke at considerable length, I understand, emphasizing among other things that the defeat of France wasn't his responsibility.

General de Gaulle didn't mince words when insisting that he deems it essential that a cleanup of North African administrative affairs must be agreed upon before the question is raised formally in Committee.

Differed on Proceedings

General Giraud stood firmly on the ground that the oustings must be agreed upon and ordered by the committee. They must not be sanctioned in advance by himself and his nominees before their powers are merged with de Gaullists in the new authority that is to control French affairs until the people of Metropolitan France can elect their own government for the motherland and empire.

The de Gaulle spokesman tonight said that General de Gaulle and General Giraud did not meet yesterday, but both conferred with other interested parties.

The Algiers evening newspaper, Derpières Nouvelles, could say nothing on this matter of vital interest to the French beyond the statement that the Committee was "in process of constitution."

Featured on the front page was a picture under the heading: "L'Accord Giraud-De Gaulle" and there was a brief account—described as "delayed" of how they entered their waiting automobiles and drove away separately after the first conference lasting from 9:30 a. m. to 12:10 a. m. Monday. The main top story was the rallying of the French naval squadron at Alexandria to General Giraud.

The Choice of Georges

My information is that General Giraud's importation of General Georges from France to take a share in the wartime control of French affairs is considered an unfortunate selection by De Gaullists and British observers alike.

The De Gaulle view is that France needs young men in its fresh council chambers. General Georges doesn't come under that heading and has been freely referred to as a back number. His residence in France under the Vichy regime until his escape left opportunities for suspicion.

At a press conference this afternoon here he voiced with dignity his personal devotion to General Giraud's cause and the cause of uniting all Frenchmen without reservation, without difference of opinion or class.

General de Gaulle has insisted upon concession after concession from General Giraud since they first started to try to get together for what has been outlined as their joint course of action. He hasn't finished yet. His attitude since his arrival has been very much that of a man who knows what he has come for and is unshakably determined to get it.

Some of his critics go so far as to say that this involves retention of a personal controlling influence in French affairs and assertion of it in regard to those directly under the administration of General Giraud's African High Command.

Too Liberal to Allies?

General Giraud, it is thought, isn't a man to stand for that. General de Gaulle is believed to hold the view that General Giraud has been too free with his concessions to the Allies in North Africa.

The public here knows nothing officially so far of the latest trial of strength between General de Gaulle and General Giraud. It has seen America backing Giraud at least to the extent of rearming his army. It has seen General de Gaulle's attitude and reception in public where the de Gaullists have made the most of his appearances to carry on their crusade.

The consequence is that in the mystery of the past two days of official silence there has grown up a public sense of increasing rivalry rather than increasing unity. General de Gaulle's uncompromising attitude and General Giraud's refusal so far to give in to it obscure General Giraud's own attitude to the matter and threaten to obscure more important issues still.

Giraud's Choice of Aide Adds to French Tension

Continued from Page 1

liberated Frenchmen and French territory until France is freed.

He asked both to give him back his old rank of Captain in the Colonial Infantry Reserve.

He got a double-barreled reply. General de Gaulle accepted the resignation promptly and assigned him to Syria. General Giraud accepted the resignation but asked him to hold on to his job for the time being.

But General de Gaulle got the jump on General Giraud in making his reply public. He gave it out to foreign correspondents and it was spread throughout the world. General Giraud's reply appeared only in the local press.

General de Gaulle's announcement was made a little before midnight last night when Maj. René De Bois Lambert of General de Gaulle's military entourage, and Gaston Palewski, chief of his civil Cabinet, summoned the correspondents and gave out the text of the resignation letter and General de Gaulle's reply.

The correspondents went wearily to bed thinking they had covered the story.

Giraud's Hold on Press

When the morning papers appeared, however, they contained the exchange with General Giraud—indicating that General Giraud still controls the local press.

Both made M. Peyrouton a Captain, but General Giraud asked him to stay in the Governor-Generalcy "until the Executive Committee is formed." Two members of that body are yet to be named.

General de Gaulle told M. Peyrouton, who was brought from South America by General Giraud a few months ago with the approval of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and British and United States diplomatic representatives, to turn over his job to a civil service subordinate, the Secretary-General.

A curious feature of Admiral Muselier's appointment is that, though General Giraud has issued a decree against the display of the Cross of Lorraine, symbol of the Fighting French, he has now made the man who chose that insignia his deputy.

Admiral Muselier, who is from Lorraine, chose that insignia for the Fighting French Navy.

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Senate Swings Behind Hull Trade Policy

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The battle for renewal of the reciprocal trade authority, billed as a test of Congress' attitude toward postwar international collaboration, has ended in a substantial victory for Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who inaugurated the trade program in 1934.

Awarding two sizable votes of confidence to the renewal measure yesterday, the Senate gave ample indication that it would approve extension of the program for two more years without congressional interference or restrictions. The House already has approved the extension by a vote of 342 to 65.

In defeating, 33 to 51, the Danaher amendment behind which Republican and isolationist opposition had massed their greatest strength and which had been approved by the Senate Finance Committee by a one-vote margin, the Senate revealed a significant majority in favor of the first actual measure putting Congress on record regarding postwar commitments.

By the stand which it has taken: Congress has established as Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia declared in final debate, a continuity-of-trade policy fundamental to postwar reconstruction. It has given an earnest of its determination not to withdraw into the shell of isolation, and has acted in accord with the premises and hopes of the Atlantic Charter and the Lend-Lease program:

Welles Warning

It has borne in mind what Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles said when the Congress debate began:

"The decision about the trade-agreements authority is not the only choice, or the most difficult, that the people of the United States will have to make about the foundations of the peace. But it is fundamental, and it happens to come first in time. Our action on it will be an acid test of our intentions."

State Department specialists remark that trade readjustments of considerable magnitude face the United States upon the cessation of war. They will include rationalization of the war-stimulated commerce with Latin America, removal of wartime restrictions adopted by signatory nations, and consideration of demands for protection from newly established American synthetic industries, notably that of rubber.

With the renewal of the trade authority assured, however, the opportunity of world reconstruction on the basis of reciprocal trade is assured, and the instrument prepared by means of which world commerce may keep pace with wartime world development of communications and transport.

Analysis of Votes

Analysis of the votes cast by senators whose terms extend through the two-year life of the present trade extension indicated that there would be sufficient strength behind the Hull program at that time, barring unforeseen developments, to again renew the authority without crippling amendments.

The Senate showed itself impressed with the record of the trade program under which agreements have been signed with 27 countries. In the final debate, Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri warned that any termination by Congress of the reciprocal trade program would, to the extent of the termination, bring back into full force the Smoot-Hawley tariff "of infamous memory."

Senator Clark also reminded colleagues that any such repeal also would restore foreign tariffs barring American imports, including the disastrous "quota" system. The Danaher amendment would have made all trade agreements, old or new: subject to termination by Congress at any moment beyond six months after the war.

In their second test vote of the day, senators rejected by 31 to 50 the proposal of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming to require that all pacts be ratified by a majority of the Senate and House. When the Senate recessed, only a third amendment was pending, that sponsored by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut which would require ratification of all pacts by a two-thirds Senate vote, just as if they were formal treaties.

How Senators Voted

The Senate votes of approval were analyzed quickly to ascertain what might be the Upper House's attitude on future measures seeking to commit the United States to international action on food, currency, disarmament, and police forces. Voting against the Danaher amendment were 44 Democrats and seven Republicans. These Republicans were Senators Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota and Harold H. Burton of Ohio, co-sponsors of the pending B²H² resolution calling for postwar planning now, Homer Ferguson of Michigan, Chan Gurney of South Dakota, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, and George A. Wilson of Iowa.

Seven Democrats, 25 Republicans and one Progressive voted for the Danaher proposal upon which Republican leadership had placed its stamp of approval. Democrats who opposed Secretary Hull were Senators D. Worth Clark of Idaho, Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, Francis Maloney of Connecticut, W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and John H. Overton of Louisiana.

In the Danaher vote, 11 of the 12 Senators sponsoring pending postwar planning regulations participated. Four approved the limiting amendment while seven opposed it.

Taft Argument

The final debate followed lines already advanced during the week of controversy. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, leading the Republican opposition, argued that to extend the trade authority without the Danaher amendment would be to give the Executive branch of Government power to fashion agreements and postwar plans without the guiding hand of Congress until 1947.

Senator Bennett C. Clark in reply charged the opposition with trying to "win the battle of subterfuge," stressing that the "Abyssinian in the woodpile" was the fact that if Congress now gave notice of its postwar intention to terminate agreements, high-tariff advocates would use this power later as a lever to raise the Smoot-Hawley tariff bars which the Hull program has lowered.

Senator George, who closed the debate, assured the opposition that each and every trade agreement included clauses specifically providing for termination of the pact, in whole or in part, any time discrimination was practiced. Such clauses, he added, were inserted in good faith by both contracting parties and were not unilateral offense-giving provisos such as the Danaher Amendment sought to write into the law.

President's Power Under Trade Act

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 2

Under the Trade Act, in effect the past nine years, the President is authorized to enter into mutually advantageous trade agreements with foreign nations, without Congressional restriction, and with the power to raise or lower duties on individual items by as much as 50 per cent.

Seaman Had the Cash But $500 Too Large

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—George Izabi, a merchant seaman with $1,000 in cash in his pockets, couldn't buy himself a square meal in New York—and borrowed $2 from a policeman.

Mr. Izabl, just returned from sea, walked into the West 54th Street station, showed Lieut. Frederick Wendel two $500 bills and told him of his plight:

"I've been tramping the streets ever since early morning," he said. "I've been in restaurants and delicatessen stores. I wanted to buy $10 worth of stuff in one delicatessen. I haven't any ration points and the restaurants and storekeepers couldn't change $500. There isn't a bank open, and I'm getting plenty starved."

Lieutenant Wendell produced $2 which Mr. Izabi promised to return.

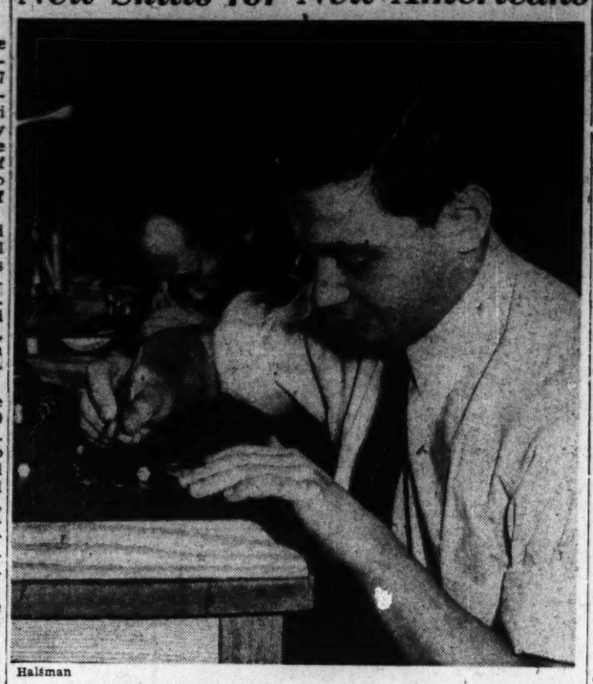
U. S. S. New Jersey Gets $10,000 Bond

TRENTON, N. J., June 2 (AP)—Officers of the battleship New Jersey came to this historic scene of American victory over aggression yesterday and accepted a $10,000 War Bond from Gov. Charles Edison as a gift from the people of the State to the huge, gray symbol of American naval might.

Not far from the spot where George Washington's tattered troops defeated a band of Hessian mercenaries more than a century and a half ago, Capt. Carl F. Holden, commanding officer of the new battleship, assured a crowd of more than 1,000 that the superdreadnaught soon would be "in the thick of it."

Captain Holden, a native of Bangor, Maine, accepted the gift. The money will be used after the war to supplement the silver service of the old battleship New Jersey, which went out of commission in 1923 after 17 years of service. Its silverware is in storage until after the war and will be handed down to the new battleship.

New Skills for New Americans



Halsman

Refugees Contribute Precision War Work

Skill in handling precision parts will make it possible for this refugee youth to contribute to America's all-out production effort. He and many other refugees are being retrained, under the auspices of the National Refugee Service, to become independent and self-supporting by working in essential war industries.

Immigrants' Economic Value To U. S. Outlined in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—How the talents and training of the thousands of refugees who have come to the United States can be more effectively used in the war effort is shown in a survey of the abilities of 2,250 persons, issued by the National Refugee Service.

Describing immigrants as "an important source of untapped manpower," the survey classifies 2,500 recent arrivals in this country according to age, sex, occupation, nationality, citizenship status and knowledge of languages. Occupational specialties fall within four groups—natural science, social science, medicine, and business, while under these headings are 22 classifications representing 100 professions, vocations and trades.

Although 250,000 refugees of all faiths who have entered this country since Hitler's ascension to power have included eight Nobel Prize winners, "plus thousands of the best brains Europe has produced," there is inadequate understanding among employers of the potentialities of the emigre group and of the conditions under which they may be hired, the report says. The National Refugee Service fosters an extensive retraining program and in the last four years has made 20,000 job placements.

In a foreword to the booklet, William Allen White, widely known editor, says:

"The great majority of refugees who have come to the United States believe in democracy and are loyal to the country which has granted them sanctuary.

"America's newest arrivals have been drawn almost exclusively from the educated, the mechanically skilled, the scientifically and commercially trained. . . . So great was the exodus of talent which Hitler brought about—of which only a part has come to this country—that future historians may rate it among his major blunders. . . . Today some 70,000 such 'enemy aliens' are working with might and main beside the British people to bring about the downfall of the Axis."

Figures for these European arrivals have often been exaggerated, the survey report says. Actually, about 500,000 visas have been issued since 1933, but many of the visa-holders never arrived here and some were regular immigrants—not persons fleeing persecution.

The largest single group covered by the survey is that of businessmen. Here are men familiar with important processes, factories and trade secrets of Nazi and Fascist production, the report says. A great number fall into the field of natural science and mechanics. This is significant, it finds, because America is "woefully short" of aeronautical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, radio and shipyard engineers.

Princeton Buys Home Of Oldest Alumnus

NEWARK, N. J., June 2 (AP)—Princeton University's oldest living alumnus, who has been threatened with eviction from his home at 141 Second Avenue, now can live there "as long as he desires."

George A. Brakeley, Vice-President and Treasurer of the University, announced yesterday that University trustees had purchased the house so that Dr. William H. Vail, 97, Princeton class of 1865, may continue to reside there.

When proceedings first were started against Dr. Vail, familiar figure at Princeton alumni reunions for many years, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, telegraphed him offering "every help necessary."

Axis Prisoners Aid U. S. Water Project

German prisoners of war already in the United States are setting a pattern of behavior that will affect thousands yet to come. With approval of the Review Branch of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations in Washington, the following article discloses details of how things are run in one camp.

DENISON, Texas, June 2 (AP)—Former members of Hitler's crack Afrika Korps, captured in North Africa, have substituted crosscut saws for rifles and an axman's swing for the goosestep as they help clear land for the Denison Dam reservoir in this country's first war prisoner project of its type.

These youthful German soldiers, in keeping with the international law which the United States is observing to the letter, are contributing to the American way they set out to destroy. Their use is necessary because sufficient labor is otherwise not available to clear land in the dam basin ahead of the water, due to start rising in June.

The first contingent recently occupied one of the two internment camps in the Oklahoma Reservoir area. Together the installations form the Madill Provisional Internment Camp, under command of Lieut. Col. H. E. Fischer.

Under international law, enlisted prisoners of war must work and are paid accordingly. Those in the clearing camp volunteered to work before being brought in. Their pay, according to agreement, is 80 cents a day. Each prisoner is allowed 10 cents a day in canteen credits for purchases at the canteen. Allowances will be repaid by the German Government after the war.

Yield to Situation

They work a five-day, 48-hour week. After adjusting themselves to the routine, their work will be the same done by regularly hired workmen elsewhere in the reservoir area.

When they computed their pay in terms of German marks and discovered it compared favorably with what they drew while in Hitler's regiments they were some happier about the whole thing. They get half their money in coupons, good for purchases at the camp canteen, and the rest is saved for them until after the war.

The demeanor of these captured fighters may have a far-reaching influence on an internment program certain to expand as the war progresses. They appear resigned to making the most of the situation. Thus far there has been no untoward incident, and no threat of any.

Their background of intense military training makes for good workmen. Guards concede them to be "beautifully trained" soldiers.

The prisoners eat, sleep and play in a compound, consisting of mess hall, 60-man barracks, camp canteen and other facilities enclosed by a sturdy barbed-wire fence with elevated guard towers at each corner. Outside are facilities of U. S. Army personnel in charge of the camp.

Emphasis on Youth

Discipline is enforced in part through non-commissioned officers of their own group. The German senior officer is a veteran of World War I, who held in the German army a rank somewhere between the U. S. Master Sergeant and warrant officer. The others range in age from 17 to 28 years, with the emphasis on youth. There are no commissioned officers at the camp.

Through international channels and under the terms of the Geneva Convention, cards were mailed recently to their families in Germany announcing that they were safe in America as prisoners of war.

The prisoners have been told that they are respected as German soldiers and that they are expected to conduct themselves to merit that respect. They further understand that certain rights are granted under the terms of the Geneva Convention, but that other privileges must be earned.

Within their compound they carry on a community life with songfests, games and other recreation.

Except for a version of football, played with an improvised rag-stuffed ball, their games are of the noncompetitive type, with emphasis on calisthenics, leap frog and jumping. Since competitive games mean that somebody must lose, the Nazi ideology avoids them because the "master race" is supposed not to know defeat.

Letters may be written, subject to closest censoring. Reading material and moving pictures are among the privileges that must be earned. Religious services are permitted. A Roman Catholic priest conducts mass in the open for those of that faith, and Protestant services are to be instituted later.

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Food-Parley Declaration and Resolution

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 2 (AP) —The text of the United Nations Food Conference's declaration of principles and resolution, subject to minor changes before adoption in the Conference plenary session, follows:

The declaration:

This Conference, meeting in the midst of the greatest war ever waged and in full confidence of victory, has considered the world problems of food and agriculture and declares its belief that the goal of freedom from want of food suitable and adequate for the health and strength of all peoples can be achieved.

The first task is to complete the winning of the war and to deliver millions of people from hunger. During the period of critical shortage in the aftermath of war, freedom from hunger can be achieved only by urgent and concerted efforts to econcmize consumption, to increase supplies and distribute them to best advantage.

Thereafter, we must equally concert our efforts to win and maintain freedom from fear and freedom from want. The one cannot be achieved without the other.

Greater Output Needed

There has never been enough food for the health of all people. This is justified neither by ignorance nor by the harshness of nature. Production of food must be greatly expanded. We now have knowledge of the means by which this can be done. It requires imagination and firm will on the part of each government and people to make use of that knowledge. The first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty. It is useless to produce more food unless men and nations provide the markets to absorb it. There must be an expansion of the whole world economy to provide the purchasing power sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for all. With full employement in all countries, enlarged industrial production, the absence of exploitation, the increasing flow of trade within and between courntries, the orderly management of domestic and international investment and currencies, and sustained internal and international economic equilibrium, the food which is produced can be made available to all people.

The primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for health and life. Steps to this end are for national determination. But each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together.

We commend to our respective governments the study and adoption of the findings and recommendations of this Conference and urge the early concerted discussion of the related problems falling outside the scope of this Conference.

First Steps Need Not Wait

The first steps toward freedom from want of food need not await the final solution of all other problems. Each advance made in one field will strengthen and quicken advance in all others. Once the war has been won, the first steps can be taken. We must make ready now.

Whereas:

Freedom from want is difficult to achieve without concerted action amongst all like-minded nations to expand and improve production, to increase employment, to raise standards of consumption and to establish greater freedom in international commerce, and

Whereas:

The successful carrying out of the recommendations of the Conference in the field of production, distribution of food, and other cultural products in the postwar period will be the most important prerequisite for the achievement of freedom from want, and requires the creation of a permanent organization of the United Nations in the field of food and agriculture: therefore

Two Recommendations

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture recommends:

1. That the governments or nations represented at this Conference recognize and embody in a formal declaration or agreement the obligation to their own people and to one another, henceforth, to collaborate in raising the standards of nutrition and living of their peoples, and to report to one another on the progress achieved:

2. That there be established a permanent organization of the United Nations in the field of food and agriculture, and

Resolves that:

1. In order that every practicable step be taken to attain these and the other appropriate objectives set forth in the Declaration and specific recommendations of the Conference, an interim commission for carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture be established to continue and carry forward the work of the Conference:

All to Be Represented

2. Each of the nations represented in the Conference be entitled to designate a representative upon the interim commission, and that the interim commission be installed in Washington, not later than July 15, 1943:

3. The interim commission perform its work with due regard to the exigencies of the war through such form or organization and personnel as it may deem appropriate. It shall formulate regulations covering its expenditure and submit to the participating Governments proposals for the allocation of the costs of its activities:

4. The functions of the interim commission be to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government;

A. A specific plan for a permanent organization of the United Nations in the field of food and agriculture;

B. The formal declaration of agreement referred to in the first recommendation, in which each government shall recognize its obligation.

Formal Declaration

(1) To raise the standards of living of its own people.

(2) To improve the efficiency of agricultural production,

(3) To co-operate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends, and

(4) To undertake to submit periodically to other Governments, through the proposed permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved towards these ends, and

C. Such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference;

5. In the preparation of a plan for the proposed permanent organization of the United Nations, the interim commission give full consideration to the following;

A. The relation of the proposed permanent organization to, and methods of associating it with, other institutions, national as well as international, which already exist or which may hereafter be established, in the field of food and agriculture, and in related scientific, economic and other fields;

B. Provision for membership in the proposed permanent organization in due course of governments not represented on the interim commission;

6. In considering the functions and duties to be assigned to the proposed permanent organization, the interim commission take into account:

(1) The promotion of research, scientific, technological, social and economic, (2) the collection and dissimination of information and provision for the exchange of services, and (3) the submission to member governments of recommendations for action with regard to the following:

(a) Nutrition,

(b) Standards of consumption of food and other agricultural products,

(c) Agricultural production, distribution, and conservation,

(d) Statistics, and economic studies in the field of agriculture and food, including the study of the relation of agriculture to world economy.

(e) Education and extension work in the field of food and agriculture.

(f) Agricultural credit.

(g) Problems of agricultural population and farm labor:

7. The interim commission further consider the desirability of assigning to the proposed permanent organizatior functions in the field of:

Agricultural Development

(a) Development of agricultural resources and orientation of production where necessary,

(b) Agricultural commodity arrangements.

(c) Co-operative movements.

(d) Land tenure.

(e) Other subjects on which recommendations were made by the Conference:

8. The interim commission also consider the initiation of preliminary statistical investigations and research into the problems with which the proposed permanent organization will deal:

9. The interim commission be deemed to have been dissolved when the proposed permanent organization referred to in the second recommendation has been established:

10. The Government of the United States be invited to take whatever preliminary action may be necessary for the establishment of the interim commission after the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture has completed its work.

Unadulterated Admiration

Associated Press

But These West Point Cadets Overlook It

Only two of these United States Military Academy graduates unbend from their traditional stiff posture when exposed to the open-mouthed adulation of four-year-old Russell Bliss of Riverdale, N. Y. This scene took place in the Academy's Field House shortly after the cadets lined up, diplomas in hand, to sing "Alma Mater" during graduation exercises June 1. The youngster, who came to see his cousin, E. J. Geaney, graduate, came armed for the occasion.

Bombs to Cut Length of War, Arnold Avers

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 2 (AP) —Gen. Henry H. Arnold told a graduating class at the United States Military Academy that the present bombing of Germany and Italy will end the war more quickly and "in the end save hundreds of thousands of lives."

"The Germans, the Italians—and, yes, the Japs—see the handwriting on the wall. Our plans call for bombing to destruction their factories—their transportation and communication systems—their U-boat yards—the industries making their critical items—and they don't like it," the commanding general of the Army Air Forces said.

"They can't take such destructive day-and-night hammering. They are crying for us to stop. Their morale is already beginning to crack."

Among the 514 graduates who heard him were 206 flying cadets. Each cadet was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation.

Military Significance Attached To Chinese Exclusion Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Congressional hearings on repeal of discriminatory American immigration laws against the Chinese took on new diplomatic and military significance today.

Though the Chinese Government has heretofore been silent on the proposed repeal of the Exclusion Act, considering it a matter for Americans to decide, from Chungking today came a statement from Liu Wei-chi, Overseas Affairs Minister, declaring the Chinese Exclusion Act was opposed to the democratic principles which America upholds.

At the same time, the House Committee, headed by Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, was told by representatives of American firms who have done business in Japan and China that emphasis on the discrimination becoming more and more evident in Japanese propaganda carries a real threat when coupled with Japan's renewed military activity in China.

"Such propaganda, coupled with the present military drive toward Changsa and Chungking, might result in Japan's doing to China what we United Nations are in process of doing to Italy, namely, take them out of the war," Clarence E. Meyer, former general manager of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in Japan, told the committee.

He went further to point out that if China ever capitulated to Japan, the United States would run the risk of another war "in which white supremacy may be openly challenged by the Oriental race."

Witnesses at today's hearings on repeal of the Exclusion Law were chiefly businessmen who have represented American firms in the Orient in the past. They belittled fears expressed last week by the American Legion and American Federation of Labor, that transfer of Chinese from an exclusion to a quota basis would take jobs away from Americans. Not only did they point out that only 107 Chinese would be admitted each year under the quota, but said that postwar industralization of China will furnish all the jobs Chinese can use.

Negotiation of a new commercial treaty with China, made necessary by the recent abandonment of extra-territoriality, will be easier if Congress repeals the exclusion law, Mr. Meyer and other business spokesmen told the Committee.

"As an ally in the war and partner in the international co-operation visualized at the end of the war, China merits the removal of this badge of inferiority," Mr. Meyer told the Committee.

"I have observed the effects of our exclusion laws both in China and Japan during my residence in those countries," he added. "There has been acute resentment over the implied inferiority. In China it has at times manifested itself publicly in the form of boycotts. In Japan it has been one of the contributing influences in molding Japan's visions of empire and world domination."

Though there is reported to be much sentiment against repeal on the West Coast, Representative Will Rogers (D) of California portrayed for the Committee great new trade developments for his section with a great and unified China.

China's displeasure with the present law was relayed to the Committee in dispatches from the Central News Agency of China in which Minister Liu is quoted as saying:

"Whether from the standpoint that China and the United States are allies in the present war against aggression or from the standpoint of postwar reconstruction following the return to peace, this law should now be repealed."

The Minister assured American labor that any fear of competition from cheap Chinese labor is unjustified because the Chinese will be needed at home fore development of their own country after the war, under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's 10-year plan.

Reports from China say that the Exclusion Act is now referred to in Government circles as the last governmental discrimination against the Chinese in the United States now tha tthe treaties abolishing extra-territoriality are in effect.

Tools Forged to Banish Want in World

Continued from Page 1

addition to the numerous recommendations for expanding the production and distribution of food and for establishing continuing machinery to carry on the work of the Conference, were set forth in a specially prepared statement—the Declaration of Hot Springs. This, the Conference hopes, will rally the free world around the goal of peace and plenty to which the delegates have given emphatic voice.

The heart of each of these principles is:

1. The first task is the complete winning of the war and to deliver millions of people from hunger. The word to all farmers everywhere is: Produce, produce, produce. There cannot be too much.

Freedom From Fear Needed

2. Next, the nations must equally concert their efforts to win freedom from fear as well as freedom from want. One cannot be had without the other. This means a system of collective security if there is to be peace, and the maintenance of peace, by force if necessary, is recognized as the first tenet of a better-fed world.

3. A poorly-fed world is justified neither by ignorance nor by nature. Many has the resources and the ability to produce plenty for all.

4. The root cause of hunger and undernourishment, a scourge in many lands, a grave problem in every land, is poverty. There must, therefore, be an expansion of the whole world economy to provide the purchasing power sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for all. This is why this United Nations Conference is just a beginning, not an end.

Co-operation Necessary

5. First obligation for providing enough food for all rests upon each nation, but "each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together."

6. An early concerted discussion of all the related problems which contribute to making a better-fed world possible, but which do not come within the Hot Springs agenda, is commended.

7. Let there be no delay in setting about to achieve the high goal of this Conference. First steps can be taken even if final solutions cannot be immediately had. Each advance in one field will promote progress in other fields. Now is the time to begin.

Great care is being taken in setting up the United Nations interim commission and in preparing the recommendations for the permanent organization, since it represents the first corporate Allied body designed to deal collaborately with postwar problems.

Special Importance

Its purposes and its provisions thus take on special importance, and while the drafting committee's recommendations still are subject to minor phraseological changes, the following proposals of the conference, set forth in abbreviated textual form, can be accepted authoritatively as the detailed substance of the organization which is in prospect:

1. That the Governments or nations represented at this conference recognize and embody in a formal declaration or agreement the obligation to their own people and to one another, henceforth, to collaborate in raising the standards of nutrition and living of their peoples, and to report to one another on the progress achieved;

2. That there be established a permanent organization of the United Nations in the field of food and agriculture; and

Resolved that:

Resolutions

1. In order that every practicable step be taken to attain these and other appropriate objectives set forth in the declaration and specific recommendations of the Conference, an interim commission for carrying out the common recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture be established to continue and carry forward the work of the Conference;

2. Each of the nations represented in the Conference be entitled to designate a representative on the interim commission, and that the interim commission be installed in Washington not later than July 15, 1943:

3. The interim commission perform its work with due regard to the exigencies of the war, through such form or organization and personnel as it may deem appropriate. It shall formulate regulations covering its expenditure and submit to the participating Governments proposals for the allocation of the costs of its activiites:

Job of Interim Commission

4. Functions of the interim commission be to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member Government:

A. A specific plan for a permanent organization of the United Nations in the field of food and agriculture.

B. The formal declaration or agreement referred to in the first recommendation (above);

C. Such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference.

5. In the preparation of a plan for the proposed permanent organization, the interim commission give full consideration to the following:

a. The relation of the proposed permanent organization to, and method of associating it with, other institutions, national as well as international, which already exist or which may hereafter be established in the field of food and agriculture and in related natural scientific, economic, and other fields;

b. Provisions for membership in the proposed permanent organization, in due course, or governments not represented on the interim commission.

Research Work

6. In considering the functions and duties of the permanent organization, the interim commission take into account the promotion of research—natural scientific, technological, social and economic—the collection and the dissemination of information and provision for the exchange of services, and the submission to member Governments of recommendations for action with regard to the following: Nutrition and standards of consumption of food and other agricultural products; agricultural production, distribution and conservation; statistics and economic studies; education and extension of agricultural credit, and problems of agricultural population and farm labor.

7. The interim commission consider assigning the permanent organization functions in the field of: Resources development; orientation of production; commodity arrangements; co-operative movements, and land tenure.

The report of Section 1, released yesterday afternoon, recommended in dealing with "consumption levels and requirements" that the Governments immediately undertake the task of increasing the food resources and improving the diets of their people in accordance with the whole findings of the Conference. It urged that the United Nations and associated nations periodically report to one another through the permanent international organization on the state of national nutrition and on steps being taken for its improvement.

Manchuria Called Vital To China Food Supply

By the Associated Press

Hot Springs, Va., June 2

China's delegation to the United Nations Food Conference has gone on record that the return of Manchuria to the Chinese is a basic prerequisite to a sound postwar economy in the Far East.

In a statement the delegation said Manchuria was China's life line and granary, source of some of its most valuable exports. It added:

"The fact cannot be overemphasized that, as an essential source of supply of food for the dense population of China Proper, and as the only important region of China which can yield a substantial export surplus, the economic future of China is so closely bound with the fate of Manchuria that, for its eventual recovery we are paying dearly, during these six years of war, in tears, sweat, and blood."

NWLB Puts Coal Crisis Back on President's Desk

Continued from Page 1

support for stronger measures if the President undertakes to try them out.

Action Inevitable

The NWLB's action was inevitable under the circumstances. It has made a traditional rule that it will consider no labor dispute while a strike is actually in progress. Furthermore, to bargain now would, in effect, it is asserted, be to use the war emergency as a form of blackmail, for forcing an agreement.

The Board warned that no agreement reached while a strike is in progress will be honored.

It is part of Mr. Lewis' truculent approach to attack and flout the NWLB at every opportunity. The Board has followed a "correct" attitude, but members are known to have warned Mr. Roosevelt that if the dispute is taken out of their hands they will resign. They believe that Mr. Lewis' successful attack would destroy their prestige and make continuation impossible.

On the other hand, the Lewis strategy has put them into a quandery, as it has the whole Roosevelt Administration.

Is it better to follow the letter of the law, and take a firm stand, or to yield to the inexorable mine leader and give him the 50 cents additional increase a day, plus the $1.00 or so already provisionally granted, and remove the cause of industrial weakness in the midst of war?

Lewis Forces Choice

That is the choice Mr. Lewis has forced to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt might be tempted to take a firm stand, which is what irate newspaper editors are urging over the country. But who will then mine the coal?

There is hardly a doubt that Mr. Roosevelt would like nothing better than to clap Mr. Lewis in jail.

On the other hand, if he feels it his duty to the country and the war effort at this crisis to buy off Mr. Lewis, the President is fully aware that such a humiliating step will cost him criticism from all sides, and not win the gratitude of the Lewis forces either, who hate Mr. Roosevelt more, apparently, than they do Hitler.

Once more the coal strike is on Mr. Roosevelt's doorstep and once more the choice is up to him.

The NWLB's telegrams notifying the negotiating parties of the Board's action were sent to Mr. Lewis, Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Coal Producing Association, Ezra Van Horn, Chairman of the Joint Negotiating Committee, and Charles O'Neill, Chairman of the Operators' Negotiating Committee, Appalachian Joint Conference.

The Board said that any agreement reached while the workers were on strike would be considered as one arrived at "under the pressure of this strike coercion . . ."

Back to President

The Board said it was again referring the case to President Roosevelt "for such action as he deems appropriate."

The telegram was signed by Wayne L. Morse, public member and compliance officer of the Board.

At the time the NWLB telegram was made public the negotiators for the operators were holding a caucus. They broke up a few minutes later and went back into joint session with the U. M. W. representatives. Neither side commented immediately on the Board order and, despite it, scheduled another meeting this afternoon.

Actually, the two sides, it is understood, are now closer together on their rival demands than at any time since the conferences opened on March 10. Mr. Lewis had dropped his original $2-a-day demand, cutting it to $1.50. The operators had worked up their original refusal to make any concessions, to a point where they actually were offering, in effect, approximately $1-a-day wage increase. Thus, until the NWLB's intervention, only 50 cents difference separated the two sides.

One possibility was that the two groups would reach an agreement, ignoring the NWLB. This would give Mr. Lewis huge satisfaction, as it would be hard for the Board to turn down an agreement mutually reached, particularly since by so doing it would continue the strike.

Mr. Lewis' bitterest enemies regretfully admit the skill with which he has played his cards and turned the laugh not only on the National War Labor Board but also on the President.

Indeed, it would be possible to go further, and say Mr. Lewis had turned the laugh on the whole nation, including operators, consumers, and the Army and Navy fighting the battle of democracy over the globe.

Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee asserted in the House that political organizations, under the name of organized labor, have grown to such proportions that they threaten the sovereignty of the Government itself.

"The dramatic example of the moment is that of John L. Lewis, dictator of the Mine Workers Union, who has placed his will above the law and above the interest of his country at war."

"Government by law in this great nation is dangerously near a breakdown."

Mr. Lewis, he added, is disregarding all orders, all measures, and all procedures set up for the purpose of handling labor disputes.

"By our action on this bill, Lewis and every other home-grown dictator must be made amenable to the law," Mr. Gore said. "And the law must be enforced. Otherwise he will continue to regard himself above the law, thus degenerating democracy to mobocracy." He referred to Mr. Lewis as "a mad egotist."

Strike 'Uber' War!

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The coal strike in the United States was a major topic of conversation among members of the American armed forces today, and the service newspaper Stars and Stripes gave the story precedence over news from the war fronts.

In Red Cross clubs for enlisted men the strike replaced speculation over an Allied invasion of Europe as the chief subject of discussion.

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Yum-m! Ickes Praises Squid As Good Food

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Slipping on his Co-ordinator of Fisheries cap, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, deplored American indifference to squid, puffers, dolfins, sharks, and other delicious foods of the marine world.

With "the wealth of the sea" to choose from, he protested in a statement herring-boned with fish facts, the public eats salmon, sardines, tuna, and some nine other species equally monotonous. He offered a variety of seafoods to add "point-free proteins to the nation's market basket."

Take carp, for instance. In the midwest, fishermen class it a nuisance. Properly prepared, carp is an excellent food, Mr. Ickes said.

"Less familiar" varieties, which he said present "virtually untapped food resources," include sheepshead, bowfin, and gar.

There are lots of ocean-going fish that could be eaten if the public wouldn't be so stubborn; fish that crews toss overboard, Mr. Ickes said.

Kippered or lightly smoked shark resembles smoked salmon, he averred. The fresh flesh is compared to halibut, he said.

Long Island fishermen bring in puffers, which swell up like balloons, but after capture resume their normal shape. Puffer enthusiasts compare the white meat to the best fried chicken, Mr. Ickes continued.

Refugees' Aid In War Is Great

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Thousands of refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe are today serving in the armed forces of the United States, working in war industries, and aiding in the maintenance of civilian morale and health, according to a report by Earl G. Harrison, United States Commissioner of Emigration and Naturalization Service, made public here yesterday. Mr. Harrison declared that, on the whole, vital contributions to the war effort were being made by these refugees.

The National Refugee Service placed 5,800 refugees in jobs, many of them in the war industries, in 1942, the report says; it retrained 520 in work essential to war production; placed 350 refugee physicians in civilian defense posts, and assisted distinguished scientists and scholars to put their skills to the best wartime use. Moreover, the report stressed that the service had enabled several thousand refugees to become economically adjusted to life in this country and to participation in national defense.

Jobs found last year for older persons established a new high record in the agency's employment activities, the report added. Fifty per cent of the placements in 1942 were for persons between 40 and 70 years, it said.

Shoes His Problem, Without a Coupon

BAYONNE, N. J., June 2 (AP)—James Walker, seaman, says it's "easier to find a lifeboat at night in the middle of the Atlantic than buy a pair of shoes."

Mr. Walker's trouble was that he didn't have a shoe ration coupon. He didn't have any shoes, either, for he had lost his when his ship was torpedoed.

His plight was discovered after he had been landed here from a rescue ship and walked a mile barefoot looking for a pair of shoes. His cash without a coupon received no takers at shoe stores.

The Bayonne War Price and Ration Board finally came to his relief and Mr. Walker splurged on a $15 pair.

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The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

© United Artists

Cheryl Walker
In "Stage Door Canteen"

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.
AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.
BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.
BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.
CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y.
CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.
CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.
DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician falls to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror tracte.—M.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that threatens his listening public.—M. Y. C.
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion or man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study.—M. Y.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horror.—M.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality, and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist post-humously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter. M. Y. C.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood. M. Y.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration, almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeers goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girls, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murders in the old inn.—M.
FALSE FACES—So-so murder mystery for the double bills.—M.
HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for a horse and a benevolent employer, in an hour's exhibition of bad manners.—M. Y.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat Alaskan land grabbers in an ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session in a minor musical.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance involving socialite.—M. Y.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role, now sedate, now exuberant.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Cheap revenge story involving burlesque actress and reformer.—M.

MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine melter.—M. Y. C.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broken who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy. M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NET OF KIM—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.
OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.
RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about love British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with songs.—M. Y. C.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

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Fifth Futile Japanese Raid On U. S. Bared

PORT ORFORD, Ore., June 2 (AP)—The public learned today of the enemy's fifth futile attack on the West Coast, a sneak incendiary raid by a lone airplane more than eight months ago.

Believed launched from a Japanese submarine last Sept. 28, the plane flew over the Oregon coast in early-morning fog so dense a forest service lookout was unable to see the ship although it droned directly by his tower on a mountain near here.

The lookout, Lauren S. Giebner, followed the sound of the motor as it moved northeastward. He heard a blast and saw a flash, as if a bomb had been dropped.

Mr. Giebner reported to forest headquarters and watched sharply for the fire. When the fog lifted two hours later, he spotted it in a heavily timbered canyon three miles away.

Fire fighters hiked over rugged mountains to reach the blaze and bring it under control.

This was the second reported incendiary attempt on the forests of this isolated southwestern corner of Oregon. The Army previously announced a small plane flew in from the sea near Brookings last Sept. 9 and dropped two bombs. This plane also was spotted by a lookout and the fires were controlled quickly. Japanese markings were found on fragments of the incendiary bombs.

The Army held up Mr. Giebner's story of the Port Orford raid for military reasons until Chief Forester Lyle F. Watts, asking additional funds for protection of the forests, disclosed the attack in testimony before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee in Washington.

The previously disclosed raids, all shellings by enemy submarines last year, were as profitless as the air attacks. The first was Feb. 23 when shells plopped harmlessly around an oil refinery at Goleta, Calif. Then on June 20 shells fell wide of the Estevan Point lighthouse on Vancouver Island, and on June 21 projectiles missed buildings at Fort Stevens, Ore., and tore up a deserted stretch of sand dunes.

Homes Thrown Open to War Workers

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"My son is in the Army. So I rented his room to a young man who works at night. He's no trouble at all. I scarcely know when he's in the house."

That's a typical answer from householders in war-production centers who have heard Uncle Sam's call to use their idle rooms for housing war workers. This answer came from a woman in Washington. Another said:

"I rented a room to a girl who has become as much a part of the family as my own children. She keeps her room spotless and is very considerate."

Invariably the sentiment of property owners is that these war workers are just youngsters away from home, lonesome and in need of the comforts of a family circle.

Surveys of families who have taken in war workers reveal many reasons other than financial gain for the sharing of homes. Naturally, the extra money comes in handy, but the motivating force behind the program is patriotism and a desire to help the workers away from home.

In many cities like Elkton, Md., housing of war workers has developed into a community undertaking. That City's population has increased 3,500 under the impetus of war production. Living accommodations were a problem until every citizen was called upon to help. Ministers discussed the problem from pulpits. Service, civic, and social organizations took leading parts in the housing program. As a result, 85 per cent of Elkton's homes have at least one "war guest."

Several large structures were rehabilitated for housing purposes. Kitty Knight Lodge, one-time home of Kitty Knight of Revolutionary days and friend of George Washington, now accommodates women war workers.

In Charleston, S. C., famous for its azaleas, magnolias, and southern charm, the citizens are showing true southern hospitality to war workers. Many old and picturesque plantation properties have been converted to rooming houses. Some have been leased exclusively for Government housing. A typical example is a family that leased its rambling old home, with broad porches, to the Government, and moved into the remodeled garage for its own living quarters.

Attics and spare rooms of Charleston are virtually jammed with war workers.

At Manchester, N. H., a family is reported to have opened its 12-room colonial home to workers. At first a bit cautious, the family let in two guests, an X-ray technician and a young engineer. The family liked them so well they decided the whole house was not too good for war workers.

In historic Alexandria, Va., a 14-room home owned by Brig. Gen. Duncan K. Major, Jr., has been converted into six war apartments, one of the first leases to be signed under the home-use program.

Corpus Christi, Texas, also tells interesting stories of housing war workers. One is that of a widowed mother who shares her large home with four married couples and a single man, and "likes it." The young wives cook separate meals in the large kitchen and otherwise share the facilities of the mansion like one big family.

Some war workers have obtained quarters in exclusive homes on Ocean Drive in the Texas city where they can enjoy such facilities as private bathing pools, spacious lawns, and private boating. "It was never like this at home," one worker was heard to comment.

A police lieutenant in Detroit, who leased his home for Government housing, had this to say: "I feel that I am making a definite contribution to the war effort by providing a place for war workers to live."

And so it goes in all corners of the United States where war products are being made on a gigantic scale.

Pressure Cookers For Harvest Season

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 2

Pressure cookers for preserving Victory garden products will be available in increasing numbers as the harvest season gets under way.

The War Production Board announced it was allocating enough materials for 275,000 cookers, a substantial increase over any previous year.

The Agriculture Department said that the cookers will be rationed because of the "great demand" for them.

Approximately 31,000 cookers will be distributed to retailers by June 1, the WPB said.

Farm Sales

Farm sales have become so important in the housing industry that a special section on this subject has been added to the program of the Realtors' National War Conference to be held in Cleveland in mid-November.

This will be the first time that the National Association of Real Estate Boards has devoted a panel discussion to farm lands. "We feel that this fast-moving type of property now deserves a place on our national agenda," said Herbert U. Nelson, executive Vice-President of the Association.

"A recent survey of the farm markets conducted by our Association," he added, "convinced us that the farm market will be of increasing national interest in the years to come."

School Visits Pupils

Real-estate salesmen cannot go to school without gasoline for their automobiles, so the school is coming to them in Missouri.

Reminiscent of the peddler carts that once took pins and needles to housewives in isolated districts, traveling real-estate clinics pack several top-notch lecturers in one big car and cover a portion of the State at a time.

Other states are planning similar projects. Lessons are down-to-earth business discussions. Stops are made in key cities and the school is open for all who are interested.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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The Home Forum

"One thing thou lackest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we have done our best to succeed along any line of right endeavor, whether it be in the overcoming of sorrow, sickness, or sin; in looking for suitable work; in striving to attain harmony and peace, we should certainly feel confident that it is in accord with God's holy plan that we get results. If we love God and keep His Commandments, the promise is (Deuteronomy 11:24), **"Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be your's."** If, therefore, having done what we feel is best we are still unsuccessful, we may be sure that something is still lacking, otherwise the divine light would shine through the darkness and the error would disappear.

One day when Christ Jesus had been answering questions put to him by the Pharisees and his disciples, a young man approached him with the question, "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" He assured the Master that he had kept all the commandments from his youth. Christ Jesus lovingly answered, **"One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take up the cross, and follow me"** (Mark 10:21). In other words, this rich young man was told to get rid of everything which hindered his spiritual growth and to follow Christ, Truth. This is the only way which leads to eternal life, to the harmony of being, here and now. This, however, seemed too difficult a course for the rich young man, and he went away sorrowful.

The works and words of Christ Jesus are for all humanity. Is it really too difficult to listen to the voice of God, to do that which is right in His sight, to keep His commandments and statutes? If we are not living in obedience to the law of God, good, then we are shutting ourselves out from the harmony we might be enjoying, and this oftentimes manifests itself in error of some sort.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 116, 117): **"Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being 'faithful over a few things.' If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule and its reward: namely, to be made 'ruler over many things.'"**

If we are unsuccessful, unhealthy, or unhappy, let us ask ourselves if we really have done everything we should to win our reward, to obtain the good result. Let us examine ourselves and see if we are willing to listen to and obey the voice of Truth, or whether, like the rich young man who came to Christ Jesus, we think that it is too difficult to part with our earthly vanities. Let us remember that Christ Jesus never asked anything impossible of fulfillment. It was always his purpose to aid those who sought his help in finding their real being, happiness, holiness, and success.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two brothers owned a large factory which had always run successfully. Their mother was a student of Christian Science, and they always went to her for advice on any problem which might present itself. They valued her judgment very highly and had had good results from following her wise counsel. When their mother was no longer there to guide them, however, the business failed to prosper. They had the same high ideals, and they still wanted everything in their mill to be of the very best. Yet one thing was lacking. What could it be? They thought of their mother's admonitions and then remembered how she had always studied "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Anxious to know more about it, they began to read. They turned to God, Spirit, and found the spiritual guidance they needed. After that, everything went better than ever before.

Christian Science shows us the way to obtain success, health, and holiness. It reveals man's unity with God, Spirit, and shows that as we prove this unity by overcoming the false evidence of the material senses we find our reward. If results are not satisfactory something is surely lacking, some material belief is not yet given up, for in the kingdom of God, Spirit, all moves in perfect harmony, and in reality there is no other kingdom.

The Master said, **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; . . . because I go unto my Father"** (John 14:12). We may all go to the Father, to Love, Truth, and Life, and receive the light of understanding. Then we shall discover that as His children, we reflect Him in perfect being.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

"Pedro Miguel Lock, Panama": *A Lithograph by Joseph Pennell*

The prints of Joseph Pennell provide a landmark in the history of American graphic art, revealing the untiring efforts of an artist who worked with keen enthusiasm. He was devoted to his medium, inspired by his subjects. He made etchings and lithographs, wrote and lectured; but he preferred to call himself an illustrator, although his manifold activities surpassed the limits of illustration.

Born about 1860 in Philadelphia, he had the art education that was conventional in America of the Reconstruction Period. He went abroad during his early twenties and undertook to prepare a series of drawings of English cathedrals. Later he did a series of French cathedrals. From early days, he showed an utter fearlessness in embarking upon large and challenging schemes, and continuous practice improved and perfected his technique. Though occupied with problems of representation, illustration, and composition, he was keenly aware of the rapid growth of the industrial world, and he was particularly responsive to the engineering accomplishments of man. While he could appreciate the grandeur and elegance of structures of the past, he found the newly erected skyscrapers fascinating.

In respect to the Panama Canal Series, Pennell said that he went there during the building of the Canal because he considered it the greatest engineering undertaking the world had ever seen and because it gave him the greatest artistic inspiration of his life. Pennell was an idealist, a believer in the "Wonder of Work," and he found in the construction of the Canal the "Picturesqueness of Labor, realized, on the grandest scale." Into this series of large, intricate lithographic portrayals went a personal dedication that expressed a loftiness of purpose not always verbally proclaimed by an artist.

In this print we may see the workmen perched on scaffolds, bravely performing their tasks. Pennell used his line effectively, setting down clearly the deep perspective indicated by the rail tracks, and defining the multiplicity of accessories requisite in a gigantic engineering undertaking.

Dorothy Adlow

"UNA COSA TE FALTA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

Si hemos hecho lo mejor que podemos para triunfar en cualquier línea de esfuerzo justo, ya sea para vencer la tristeza, la enfermedad o el pecado o al buscar trabajo adecuado; o esforzándonos para obtener la armonía y la paz, debiéramos ciertamente sentir absoluta confianza en que está de acuerdo con el plan santo de Dios el que obtengamos buenos resultados. Si amamos a Dios y guardamos Sus mandamientos, la promesa es (Deuteronomio 11:24): "Todo lugar donde pisare la planta de vuestro pie, será vuestro." Si, por consiguiente, habiendo hecho lo que sentimos que es lo mejor, no obtenemos aún el resultado apetecido, podemos estar seguros de que algo falta todavía, pués de otro modo la luz divina habría brillado a través de las tinieblas y el error habría desaparecido.

Un día, cuando Cristo Jesús había estado contestando las preguntas que le hicieron los fariseos y sus discípulos, un joven se acercó a él con la pregunta: "¿Qué cosa he de hacer para heredar la vida eterna?" El joven aseguró al Maestro que había guardado todos los mandamientos desde su juventud. Cristo Jesús le amó y le contestó: "Una cosa te falta: Vé, vende cuanto tienes, y dalo a los pobres; y tendrás tesoro en el cielo; y ven, sígueme" (Marcos 10:21). En otras pal. bras, le fué dicho a este joven rico que se deshiciera de todo lo que impidiera su crecimiento espiritual y que siguiera a Cristo, la Verdad. Este es el único camino que nos lleva a la vida eterna, a la armonía del ser, aquí y ahora mismo. Esto, sin embargo, le pareció al joven rico que era un procedimiento muy difícil, y se fué entristecido.

Las obras y las palabras de Cristo Jesús son para toda la humanidad. ¿Es en realidad demasiado difícil escuchar la voz de Dios, hacer lo que sea justo ante Su vista, guardar Sus mandamientos y estatutos? Si no estamos viviendo en obediencia a la ley de Dios, el bien, entonces estamos separándonos de la armonía que pudiéramos disfrutar, y esto algunas veces se manifiesta en error de alguna clase.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en Miscellaneous Writings (Escritos Misceláneos), pp. 116, 117: "Nunca ausentes de vuestros puestos, nunca desprevenidos, nunca mal humorados, nunca faltos de preparación para trabajar por Dios,—esto es la obediencia; siendo fieles 'en lo que es poco'. Si en alguna ocasión falta la obediencia, perdemos la regla científica y su recompensa: a saber, tener poder 'sobre mucho'."

Si no tenemos buen éxito ni salud y no somos felices, preguntémonos a nosotros mismos si en realidad hemos hecho cuanto debiéramos para ganar nuestra recompensa, para obtener el buen resultado. Examinémonos y veamos si estamos listos para escuchar y obedecer la voz de la Verdad, o si como el joven rico que vino a Cristo Jerús, pensamos que es demasiado difícil dejar las vanidades terrenales. Recordemos que Cristo Jesús nunca pidió cosa alguna que fuera imposible de realizar. Su propósito fué siempre ayudar a aquellos que buscaban su auxilio para encontrar su ser real, la felicidad, la santidad y el buen éxito.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dos hermanos eran dueños de una gran fábrica que siempre manejaban felizmente. La madre de ellos era discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana y siempre acudían a ella para que les aconsejara sobre cualquier problema que pudiera presentarse. Ellos estimaban en alto grado el juicio de la madre y habían obtenido buenos resultados siguiendo sus sabios consejos. Cuando la madre no estaba ya allí para guiarles, el negocio dejó de prosperar. Ellos tenían los mismos altos ideales y todavía querían que todo en su taller fuese de lo mejor. No obstante, algo faltaba. ¿Qué podría ser? Pensaron en los consejos de su madre y entonces recordaron que ella siempre había estudiado Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras) por Mary Baker Eddy. Deseosos de conocer más acerca de este libro, principiaron a leerlo. Se volvieron a Dios, Espíritu, y encontraron la dirección espiritual que necesitaban. Después de esto todo marchó mejor que nunca.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña el medio de obtener buen éxito, salud y santidad. Revela la unión del hombre con Dios, Espíritu, y nos muestra que cuando probamos esta unión venciendo la falsa evidencia de los sentidos materiales, hallamos nuestra recompensa. Si los resultados no son satisfactorios, con seguridad que algo falta, alguna creencia material no ha sido todavía abandonada pués en el reino de Dios, Espíritu, todo se mueve en armonía perfecta y en realidad no hay otro reino.

El Maestro dijo: "El que creyere en mí, las obras que yo hago, él las hará también; . . . por cuanto yo voy al Padre" (Juan 14:12). Todos podemos ir al Padre, al Amor, la Verdad y la Vida, y recibir la luz del entendimiento. Entonces descubriremos que, como hijos Suyos, Le reflejamos en perfecto ser.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

A Market the Indian Loves

In the high Andean villages [of Peru] the Indians live in a little world of their own. Most of them still speak the Indian language. Few of them know Spanish. . . .

Once a week they bring their vegetables and fruit, weaving and pottery, leather and woodwork to the town markets. Nowhere in Peru is there a finer market than the one at Huancayo. In the half-light of early dawn on Sunday morning, the Indians patter through the cobbled streets that lead to the great central market. The women carry bags and baskets and babies. The men struggle under the heavy weight of bags of grain, loads of heavy pottery and leather. Some arrange their vegetables and grains and fruits in little mounds on the ground and squat before them. Others display their wares in booths or stalls. There is the shoemaker with his pile of shoes and sandals with the designs carefully worked into the leather. Even on market day he goes busily on making more. Beyond him a booth spills over with the weaving that the Peruvians do so well. There are warm heavy *ponchos*, the color of coffee with thin stripes running through them. There are white blankets bright with colored figures. There are brown and white rugs made of llama and alpaca wool and there are yards and yards of orange, green, lilac, and red homespun cloth. Farther on, women sell bundles of wool and little shawls.

Bright red and orange and blue boxes and trunks of all sizes are crowded together near the long row of rush-bottomed chairs. The old woman selling spoons and little llamas made of silver chats with another busily embroidering leaves and flowers and creeping vines on the sleeves of a blouse. The tinsmith hangs his lantern at the side of the booth and props frames for pictures and mirrors near them. There are mounds of gourds, which make lovely little bowls, with quaint little figures marching over them—men playing games, gay parrots, sulphur-colored tigers with bold black stripes, monkeys swinging from trees, and llamas with their heads held high, their tiny pointed ears taut as though trying hard to listen. Everywhere there is color, the babble of tongues, snatches of song, and the harsh music of a victrola with a scratchy needle.

This is the market that the Indian loves. It is his holiday at the end of a week of hard work. Offer to buy his heavy load of pottery or weaving or grain at his home and he refuses, for then what excuse would there be to go on to market?—From "Neighbors to the South," by Delia Goetz. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

This Is Buttermilk Land

It was growing dark in the glens and for quite a while the homing tinkle of cowbells had come from them before I found lodging for the night. This was at a place called Furnace where there are only a general store and post-office, a dwelling, and the ruins of a furnace which wrote a little history in days when charcoal rather than coal was used in ironmaking in interior America. The home of a storekeeper is one's usual stopping place in the Kentucky hills. There is a fourth-class post-office in one corner of his store, and on the shelves are bags of flour, glass kerosene lamps, bridles and saddles. . . . Perhaps a game of checkers—sometimes played with suspender buttons—is going on upon the platform in front. Saddle horses are tied to trees nearby.

For supper in the kitchen-dining room of Furnace's only domicile, I had side meat, fried eggs, green beans, hot biscuits . . . and, above all, buttermilk. Toward the end of my twelve-mile walk a great longing for buttermilk had come over me—and sunset of every other day that I have spent in those hills has found the same longing possessing me. Because they have no ice, the mountain folk churn daily; the by-product of their churns is lighter and blander than that of dairies, and you drink unlimited amounts of it. When you ask for milk anywhere in the state, you get buttermilk as a matter of course; if you expect sweet milk you have to say so.—From "Bubbling Waters," by Clark B. Firestone. (New York: McBride.)

Table for Two

It was not unusual for Mrs. Mulholland Gillespie to drop in at her husband's office. Nor was it unheard-of for her to arrive at 11:45, since this frequently led to an invitation to lunch.

It was unusual, however, for her to arrive with a frown on her face; and, as soon as Mr. Gillespie saw it, he was concerned. "Come in, Mitch," he said, got up and closed his office door. Her name was Susan May, so he called her Mitch. He came back to his chair. "All right, honey. Shoot."

"Shoot? Why, I don't know what you mean. I was just going by and I thought—"

He waved his hand and laughed. "My mistake. I thought, for an instant, you had something on your mind. Have you seen the morning paper? Sit there and be comfortable while I sign some vouchers."

♪ ♪ ♪

She took the paper absently, folded it, laid it in her lap. Mr. Gillespie's pen moved smoothly across a voucher; then he blotted the signature and turned the sheet over, all in one motion. There were hundreds of vouchers, for it was near the end of May. He signed and blotted six.

"Mull," said Mrs. Gillespie.

"Yes?"

"Did it ever strike you that Louise isn't much interested in things around the home?"

"Ah," he said, and laid down the pen. "So it's Louise— Not interested? How do you mean?"

"When she was twelve or thirteen, she used to seem so keen about recipes, and helping me select curtains, and setting the table correctly. You remember how she used to make sugar cookies all by herself? But now, when she's almost ready to graduate from high school, she's different."

"I hadn't noticed."

"Of course, you wouldn't. But all she's interested in now is clothes and parties."

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Gillespie thought back over the last two weeks. There had been a senior class party. A club party. Dances, on occasions the importance of which escaped him. A faculty dinner. A what-you-call-it Prom. And graduation still a week away.

"Now that you mention it," he said, "I have noticed some social activity. But all the girls are that way at seventeen."

Mrs. Gillespie smoothed her gloves. "Only yesterday afternoon," she continued, "Louise was supposed to stay home and let the decorators in. But she went blithely off to Mildred Casson's to talk over some frivolity, so the poor painters rang and rang and finally went away. Louise just isn't interested any more. She's a butterfly."

Mr. Gillespie had no suggestion. He signed a few more vouchers. "Tell you what I'll do," he said, "I'll take you down the street and buy you a lunch."

She brightened a little. "At Maylord's?"

"Goodness, no. We're not rich, yet. How about Fleming's Grill?"

"Of course. I was only joking. Fleming's will be fine."

♪ ♪ ♪

That night at dinner Mr. Gillespie looked thoughtfully at his daughter. She was a blue-eyed stranger, with slender fingers, and coppery hair twisted about her head. He remembered clearly when the hair was a pair of pigtails, when the fingers were chubby and awkward with a spoon.

"Honey," he said, "after the dishes are done, let's play St. Louis rummy."

"I'm sorry, Daddy. I'd like to, but Tom and Margie and Bill are coming to pick me up about nine. I have to dress and do my nails. Another time I'd like to play."

♪ ♪ ♪

It was mid-June. The office windows were open wide and the breeze that drifted in was a country breeze. Mr. Gillespie sniffed it with appreciation. True, the city reared its concrete head around him, and the sounds that floated in were city sounds—a policeman's whistle from far below, the wail of automobile horns, a newsboy's amorphous shout. But the breeze was a country breeze, and it was welcome. He leaned back in his chair and thought about a green village with frame houses pocketed among the trees; flecked shade under maple trees at noon, and a bluejay's scream, from far away, its harshness softened by distance.

Mr. Gillespie's office door opened without ceremony and his wife appeared.

"Mull, I've got to tell you something." She dropped into a chair and rested both elbows on the desk. "It's about Louise. She helped me with the laundry this morning. She has some time, now that school is out. Today is such a wonderful drying day, they were ready in no time. I asked Louise to take the clothes off the line for me and fold them into the clothes basket."

Mr. Gillespie nodded. He remembered, as a boy, helping his mother with that very task.

♪ ♪ ♪

"After a while, I found her in the yard," said his wife. "She had an armful of clothes, and she buried her face in them again and again. 'Mother,' she said, 'is there *anything* that smells as good as clean clothes dried in the sun?'"

Mr. Gillespie waited. "Well," said his wife, "don't you see? If a girl is enough of a housewife at heart to appreciate *that*, everything is going to be all right. I mean, it's kind of fundamental—the sun and the cleanness and her loving the smell of it."

"Tell you what I'll do," said Mr. Gillespie. "I'll buy you a lunch."

"Fine. At Fleming's Grill?"

"Fleming's nothing. I don't feel like a poor man. I feel—great. Let's go to Maylord's."

John F. Hayes

The Last Quarter Of An Hour

Whistler, in the presence of a certain enthusiast who had been discussing the progress of American taste in interior decoration, is said to have remarked that no matter how "perfect" an American house was, there was always some one detail, some trifling object, in a dim corner, perhaps, that gave the whole show away. That a house ought to be "perfect" is a notion that Whistler, in all probability, never questioned; it is one of those capital vulgar errors into which they are most prone to fall whose constant preoccupation is to avoid vulgarity. Still, one knows very well what Whistler meant: that in our American undertakings of whatever kind it is the final touch, the "little more," that is almost always wanting. It was Napoleon who said that victory goes to him who can best endure the last quarter of an hour, a truth that is nowhere more obvious than in writing. The American books that begin well only to end in disaster are not to be counted; and how many books are spoiled by half a dozen inadvertences their authors would perhaps consider trivial! These lapses are not at all what the practical mind takes them to be: to the discerning eye they signify all the difference.

Certainly in the course of a year we produce in this country enough books to constitute the liveliest of literatures. Yet how inert, on the whole, our literature is; how utterly it fails to leaven our civilization! It is largely because of this inattention to the last quarter of an hour; this neglect, in other words, of form. And by "form" I do not mean the mystical form of the modern aestheticians, who, in defense of their theories, write in a style that might scandalize a schoolboy; I mean the form that befits the genius of our race, the genius of our tongue, the form that Newman knew, and Swift and Franklin.—From "Sketches in Criticism," by Van Wyck Brooks. (New York: Dutton.)

Young Frogs

After
A few warm days
The reedy pool cries out
With the voice of water, clamorous
And shrill.

Donald Bailey

Sand Patterns

Small, sharp-gouged hoofs
  indent the beach, this morning:
All night I heard the mustangs of the sea—
Heard them snort and neigh,
And the beat of their running
  struck at the sand
As they raced untiringly.

On light, inaudible feet,
  sandpipers come skating:
Over the tracks of the night
  their pattern weaves;
A sudden, scattering rush—
And the flock, uptaking,
  is turned, in the tilting wind,
  to a gust of silver leaves.

Gertrude Fletcher

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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Christian Science Sentinel

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid.) Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price of each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

How Deep Is the Stillness of Harry Hopkins?.....By Mary Hornaday

Some people objected when they saw Harry L. Hopkins' name among the six who are to be members of the new over-all War Mobilization Committee, but others took vague hope that perhaps it would bring the White House "mystery man" into the open.

Next to the President and perhaps the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Hopkins is the one man in Washington into whose mind Senators, Representatives and even Cabinet members would like to have a look. Because they can't, Mr. Hopkins in addition to being the White House's star boarder has become something of a national whipping boy.

Look at letters Congressmen receive from their constituents. If they are writing about some bill they particularly don't like, they say, "is this something Harry Hopkins thought up?" People complain because they think he and his wife eat food that is paid for out of taxes. Actually, the Hopkins' food would come out of Mr. Roosevelt's personal funds unless the meal is a state occasion, which means that members of both parties must be present. They say Mr. Coolidge used to invite one Democrat to breakfast along with his Republican friends so the Government would foot the bill for his griddle cakes and sirup, you remember.

In general, distrust of Mr. Hopkins grows out of the fact that neither Congress nor the press ever have a chance to question him any more and a fear that perhaps he has undue influence with the President.

In the Congressional Directory, Mr. Hopkins is listed as holding three jobs—Chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board, made up of American and British Military men; Special Assistant to the President and Trustee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. These titles cover a broad field of activity, both domestic and foreign.

President's 'Man Friday'

Despite reports now and again that he would move—specially when he remarried, Mr. Hopkins still lives at the White House with his new wife and his daughter, Diana.

The feeling of liking to have a friend and adviser within call at any time of the day or night is a peculiar trait of President Roosevelt. It has to be someone who thinks his way, but is not afraid to know when there is a flaw in his reasoning. Not since the days of Louis McHenry Howe, whom he brought with him to the White House, has Mr. Roosevelt found a more congenial friend for this intimate service than Harry Hopkins.

It was just about 10 years ago—on May 20, 1933, to be exact—when Mr. Hopkins received the call from Franklin D. Roosevelt that brought him from New York to Washington as Federal Emergency Relief Director and started the train of events that led to his becoming the President's "Man Friday."

"My first talk with the President lasted five minutes," he recalled later. "He told me just two things: first to give quick and adequate relief to the unemployed and second, not to pay any attention to politics or politicians."

Mr. Hopkins used to boast when he first came to Washington that he knew nothing about politics, and cared less, but that was in the days before he conducted the third-term "draft" in Chicago; if Mr. Roosevelt runs for a fourth term, you can be sure Mr. Hopkins will be on hand to help manage the campaign.

It is strange that two men with such different backgrounds as the President and Mr. Hopkins should grow so closely together. Mr. Roosevelt was the only son of a wealthy Hudson River squire, born to family name and background. Mr. Hopkins was the son of an Iowa harnessmaker who chose social work as his profession.

Made Trip to Casablanca

One reason the President brought Mr. Hopkins to the White House to live was to benefit his health. Back in May, 1940, Mr. Hopkins was Secretary of Commerce, but had been able to do very little work since the passing on of his second wife and his illness laid to the gigantic burden of dispensing relief to the unemployed millions. Mr. Roosevelt had seen work fill a need at a crucial point in his own life. The remedy proved to be successful too, in the case of Mr. Hopkins, who is now flourishing again.

When Mr. Hopkins remarried some months ago there was speculation whether he would continue to live at the White House, but despite continual rumors that they were about to move to other quarters, the Hopkins family has remained as part of the Roosevelt household. Diana is so well established in fact that she has her own victory garden among the White House rose beds.

The scope of Mr. Hopkins' work grows continually. He has made trips to London and Moscow as the President's personal representative and was a passenger in the bomber that carried the President to Casablanca a few months ago.

The President, it should be said, is not the only member of the Roosevelt family who boards a friend at the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt's confidante is Lorena Hickok, former newspaperwoman and now an executive of the Democratic National Committee, known to Mrs. Roosevelt as "Hick." There is nothing especially sinister about these Roosevelt friends living at the White House. They do not impose themselves or exert influence when their advice is not asked.

The Roosevelts just like their friends and enjoy having them around, especially when it facilitates business at the same time.

The Country Speaks: Northwest

Mackenzie River Agriculture .....By Kate Archibald

Potatoes that can be grown on the delta of the Mackenzie River, cauliflower produced near Nome, and rutabagas inside the Arctic Circle might sound like tall tales except that they were part of the considered discussion of a group of men who know the North, assembled recently to discuss its resources.

The possibility of potatoes near where the Mackenzie empties into the Arctic Ocean was advanced by Dr. Charles Camsell, geologist for the Canadian Government. As a boy Dr. Camsell lived at Fort Laird, when it took him three months to get down to Winnipeg to school. Today, men fly out in a matter of hours. It was his father who discovered that, although the ground is perpetually frozen four inches below the surface, cultivation of the soil thaws it down to 16 inches so that potatoes may grow in it.

Another phenomenon brought out at this meeting is that crops are less liable to frost in the extreme north, where the sun never sets in midsummer, than they are farther south, as at Fort George, where the few hours of night are enough to cool the earth and make frost possible.

Root Crops Among Best

Far from being undue and fanciful boosters for agriculture in the North, these men were restrained by what they knew to be facts. One said that practically every fruit and vegetable had been grown in Alaska as a stunt and exhibition but that the reliable crops were the hardier root crops and such vegetables as would develop quickly in the short season of long growing hours of sunshine.

But every man present was definite in his conviction that agriculture must accompany any development of minerals, oil, airways, industry, and tourist trade if the country is to provide stable community life rather than one of boom exploitation.

One speaker described pioneering in the North as different from the traditional covered wagon settlement, where the first move was to clear land for crops. In the North the spearhead of settlement has been gold and now, in the new territory, oil. More remunerative occupations have kept men from developing agriculture.

But today the gold mines are closed and men are turning to "pay dirt" in farming. The boats that formerly brought vegetables have ceased to bring only enough for a limited supply and today Alaskans are growing their own. All over Alaska are Victory Gardens. Formerly there were no markets for surplus supplies; today the armed service could use six or ten times what is produced.

Winter Feeding Difficult

Alaskans are learning now what will and what will not grow and how to care for gardens under northern conditions and the University of Alaska has extension stations to teach people how to meet problems peculiar to the North. More livestock is a need and presents the greatest present problem, which is winter feeding. Hay and grain will grow but the difficulty is in curing it for winter use, where damp and cold make usual silage treatment unsuccessful. But experiments are being made and Alaska will learn.

Matanuska is an inspiration, and now that the broad Northland is being tied together by transportation methods of farming in the Peace River Valley of Canada will be better known. A visitor, recently returned from Matanuska, told of one farmer who last year made a net income of $3,500. "It depends on the man," he explained, and another speaker said, "Any failure of agriculture in Alaska depends less upon limitations of climate and soil than it does upon the man who attempts it." That was the trouble with Matanuska, at first, when, it was explained, the colonists were largely reliefers rather than those who were essentially farmers eager to learn new methods.

The big trucks that haul rich dairy products in from Matanuska to the military and civilian population at Anchorage could find markets for six times what they are able to supply. And there still are good parcels of land left in the Matanuska and on the Kenai Peninsula.

To Change the Subject:

'Heigh-Ho, the Wind and the Rain'.....By Pearl Strachan

The rain stitches as I write, its long, persistent threads against my office window making a net which I can hardly see. It is, however, perceptible enough to tone down the ochre in the wet brick, and darken the macadam, and round off the corners of the dripping sills.

A few nights ago a man in the Merchant Marine was telling me how a glass of water made him want to pray, after being twice torpedoed and adrift at sea. Having always had plenty of water, I can only imagine what the lack of it might mean. But I have always loved the rain.

There is nothing like a steady downpour such as I can hear now, beating a staccato refrain upon my window, to recall those long days, and sometimes weeks and fortnights of rain, in our northern hills of England. They could be fierce and challenging, and cold and penetrating; they could be gentle and refreshing, periods for restful study and quiet dreaming.

Spring had the loveliest of rain. It blended the tiles and the bricks together in our little town, and deepened the hollows in the blocks of sandstone. It made the grass a bluer emerald in the tiny gardens of the suburban villas, and under the beeches in the wet, thick woods. It washed the loose petals of the hawthorn into a delicate mosaic on the top of the low, stone wall. It increased the fragrance of the wild, blue hyacinth, our native "blue bell." It made the oak leaves glisten, and the sycamore.

Rain in the summer had more violence, often bringing thunder and lightning. Then it cooled the haying fields, softening the prickly stems the mowers had left. The cows would rest sleepily in the mistal. The sky would grow heavy, dulling to brown the gules and azure in the stained windows of the Hall; blurring the carved Latin in the ancient stone gate. The sweep of the rain from the moor's edge would crush sideways the privet round Illingworth's farm, making one long, green pathway from the quarry to the Yellow Beck. And under the narrow bridge the Beck would foam and chatter in the storm.

At the end of summer, when the heather was in flower, the rain would run like a paint brush across the moor, making light lavender purple, and purple a darker purple, and the smell of the roots so earthy-sweet I would bury my face in the drenched foliage. The muffin man's yellow oilcloth would shed water over his basket, and the buns and oatcake would be soggy at the edges. The raindrops would splash into the milk can when Myles would ladle it out into our basin, on the kitchen threshold.

It was then that I liked to curl up in a window, at the end of the afternoon, with one of those large illustrated volumes I lugged three miles from the library. They would have drawings by such favorites of mine as Arthur Rackham or W. Heath Robinson. I recall with special affection one book by the latter, containing a whimsical water color reproduction of the clown in "Twelfth Night," singing:

> "When that I was and a little tiny boy,
> With hey, ho, the wind and the rain,
> A foolish thing was but a toy,
> For the rain it raineth every day."

A sentiment not exactly "fraught with meaning," but evidently as dear to Shakespeare as it was to me, for I find he used it, with but slight variation, in "King Lear" too, when the fool recites:

> "He that has and a little tiny wit,—
> With heigh-ho, the wind and the rain,—
> Must make content with his fortunes fit,
> For the rain it raineth every day."

Something about those quatrains has sung in me since the days of the Rackham and Robinson books, and the lines come lilting again in a spring or summer rain.

How Coast Guard Cutter Saved Large Allied Convoy

Spencer detected U-boat, sent depth bombs, gave chase, finally sank sub and took 40 of crew.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How a German U-boat, which had been lurking, completely submerged, in the path of a large convoy making for a United Nations port, was destroyed and 40 members of its crew captured by the United States Coast Guard cutter Spencer, was related here today by Capt. Paul R. Heineman, U.S.N., of Winchester, Mass., Escort Unit Commander.

The Spencer, a heavily armed, 327-foot craft under the command of Commander Harold S. Berdine, U.S.C.G., of Belmont, Mass., was serving as the flagship of Captain Heineman. The latter was warm in his praise of the "fine maneuvering and ship handling on the part of Commander Berdine, and the particularly fine work on the part of the sound operator" who detected the presence of the submarine and gave the warning that saved the convoy.

The engagement took place in the Atlantic several weeks ago as the Spencer was proceeding ahead of the convoy in clear weather. Presence of the submarine was detected as it lay in wait, directly in the path of the oncoming ships, by Harold V. Anderson, Soundman Second Class, U.S.C.G., of Kewanee, Ill., who gave the warning that saved the convoy.

Depth Charges Dropped

"General Quarters was called immediately," said Captain Heineman, "and the Spencer's crew leaped to their battle stations. The cutter swept forward and dropped a load of depth charges over the spot where the submarine lay submerged.

"The Spencer then circled to come back for a second attack, which was particularly well executed, in view of the fact that the Spencer was then very close to the convoy and had very little room for maneuvering. There remained time for another attack without risk of damage to the merchantmen if it could be carried out speedily.

"By extremely careful handling of the ship, Commander Berdine was able to wheel the cutter around in front of the leading ships of the convoy, and a second 'basket of eggs' was dropped at the last possible moment."

Apparently, both these depth-charge attacks had telling effect, for the U-boat then tried to escape by running under the convoy, where the noise of the cargo ships' propellers would interfere with the operation of the Spencer's sound apparatus. But the cutter held determinedly to the trail and followed the fleeting U-boat through the columns of ships.

"That, again, called for particularly fine maneuvering and ship handling on the part of Commander Berdine, and particularly fine work on the part of the sound operator in order to keep contact with the sub as she sped down through the center of the convoy of ships, lengthwise," said Captain Heineman.

Conning Tower Sighted

Then, as the convoy cleared, the Spencer delivered a third depth-charge attack. The worst was over now. Not a "fish" had been fired, nor had a ship been touched. However, the Spencer still continued the pursuit. Meantime, the Spencer's sister ship, the United States Coast Guard cutter Duane, had charged in to assist, and the Spencer came around for a fourth attack.

"Suddenly the port outlook on the Spencer shouted, 'Conning tower on the port quarter.' We were roughly about 1,000 yards away as the sub's conning tower broke the surface," said Captain Heineman.

Gun crews on both ships instantly trained their guns on the submarine, and opened a withering, effective fire, "cutting down considerable of the U-boat's personnel on her deck who were attempting to man her deck guns. At the same time, the Spencer rang up full speed, and headed for the U-boat, prepared to ram.

As the damaged sub moved slowly ahead through the calm seas, members of the crew took stations on the bridge and returned the fire of the American ships with the light guh mounted there. The Spencer's lifeboats were riddled, a boat davit was nearly cut in two, and bridge flag bags, bulkheads, and doors were damaged. Submarine crewmen who made for the heavy deck gun, however, were driven back by the accurate fire from the escort vessels' guns.

Round after round was pumped into the undersea raider, and the afterpart of the conning tower was torn away completely.

Firing Ceases

"Just as the Spencer was on the point of ramming the U-boat," continued Captain Heineman, "we noticed that the sub's firing suddenly ceased, and many members of her crew were observed abandoning ship through the conning tower.

"The Spencer then avoided ramming and circled the sub again, ready to resume the assault, but the battle was over. The U-boat's propellers had stopped, and she settled lower in the water and gradually sank."

The Spencer and the Duane both circled the sinking submarine, and picked up more than 40 members of the U-boat's crew who were floating in the water, supported by rafts and life belts. All were safely supported by their escape lungs which were being used as life belts.

"Nevertheless, as they awaited rescue, they acted in a very hysterical manner, shouting and waving their arms so frantically that no doubt was left as to their existence and location," Captain Heineman reported.

"The sea was smooth, there was a moderate breeze, and conditions were generally fair. All prisoners were greatly impressed by the power of the depth charges. Several threw up their hands and exclaimed, 'Wasserbombs: terrible, terrible!'

"The Spencer is a fine ship in all respects, a real fighting ship in every sense of the word," declared Captain Heineman. "The Coast Guard has done a tremendously fine job of a very high order."

Official United States Coast Guard Pictures; By a Staff Photographer

Coast Guard Epic

Brought to the surface by a series of depth-charge explosions, a Nazi U-boat was recently sunk in the Atlantic by the United States Coast Guard cutter Spencer, flagship of a convoy bound for an Allied port. (1) Explosion of the "basket of eggs" which caused the submarine to surface, convoy ships on horizon; (2) "Ash can" sails through the air as sailors aboard the Spencer watch a K-gun go into action; (3) Capt. Paul R. Heineman, U. S. N., Escort Unit Commander; (4) Commander Harold S. Berdine, skipper of the Spencer; (5) Close-up view of the battered submarine as the battle raged; (6) Lieut. Arthur B. Engel, of the sister ship Duane, which assisted the Spencer in the action; (7) The Spencer, viewed from the deck of the Duane.

Germans 'Knocked Off Like Clay Pigeons'

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—"Our machine guns and cannons were on the beam, and they knocked off Germans like so many clay pigeons," said Chief Boatswain's Mate Jack January, of St. Louis, who photographed the battle in which the Coast Guard Cutter Spencer sank a German submarine.

Mr. January, former photographer of the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, who was on the quarter-deck with Chief Boatswain's Mate Charlie Lockett of Philadelphia when the latter sighted the submarine, told this story of the battle:

"A long dark object seemed to be squeezing itself out of the water.

"While I grabbed for my camera, our skipper, Commander Harold S. Berdine, turned to a gunner's mate on the wing of the bridge and said quietly: 'Well, son, here's what you've been waiting for.'

"The gunner's 20 millimeter cannon began throwing shells and I began 'shooting' film from every angle I could think of.

"Our crew was yelling like a college cheering section. I closed my eyes once and thought I was back at St. Louis, covering a Cardinal-Dodger baseball game.

"Suddenly, Nazi heads began to appear at the conning tower of the sub and the first men swarmed toward the U-boat's three deck guns. By that time our machine-guns and cannon were on the beam, and they knocked off Germans like so many clay pigeons.

"We didn't know if the Nazis would try to use their torpedoes, so we kept pouring shells and slugs at them, while the Spencer charged in, preparing to ram the huge submarine.

"The Huns had enough, however, and began jumping overboard, throwing up their hands and shouting: 'Help! Help!'"

Mr. January, whose wife lives at 4133 Potomac Street, St. Louis, then told of the cutter picking up prisoners, who, when they asked what they wanted to eat replied, "Just bread and jelly." One man, however, he said, "took a generous helping of corned beef and cabbage."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Paris Styles Invade Argentina To Do Propaganda Job

Even women's fashions become a tool of Nazi propaganda, as the following dispatch from South America discloses. It is significant that Argentina, the only country in the Western Hemisphere maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis, has been made the port of entry. But the "fashion" emissary who tells how "normal" life is under the Nazis in enslaved Paris, evidently intends to range farther afield, even to the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montevideo, Uruguay

Nazi-ruled Paris is still sending fashions to South America and one at least of its charming emissaries who has come to Buenos Aires does not anticipate any serious obstacle in getting the latest models through the blockade and into the United States.

Once again Paris fashions direct from the famous Parisian dressmakers have arrived in Buenos Aires despite Allied vigilance on the high seas. Madame Coste, beautiful blonde wife of the famous French aviator, got the models through without any apparent difficulty and cites her achievement as disproving the theory held in some parts that fashion has suffered an eclipse in Paris.

But Madame Coste admits she has friends—influential friends—in Paris and had no difficulty in leaving Paris for Buenos Aires with her model hats and gowns—hundreds of them. She is loud in her praise of the "normality" of Parisian life. In fact, she says she finds Buenos Aires "rather disappointing" after what is still "Gay Paree," and she hopes to leave for the United States shortly with her husband.

Famed for her elegance before the war, Madame Coste, who arrived in Buenos Aires only a few weeks back with her husband, still upholds her reputation for "chic." A glimpse of Paris, glittering, glamorous, and eternally feminine despite Nazi rule, is revealed in the huge collections of model gowns and hats.

Several of the models are from such famous dressmakers as Maggy Rouff, Piquet, Marcelle Dormey and a new recruit to the Paris fashion world, Jacques Rath; and such milliners as Susy, Legrout Soeurs, Maria Guy. They have been bought by exclusive houses in Buenos Aires at, it is admitted by them, "exceptionally high prices."

Perhaps Madame Coste's disappointment with the River Plate metropolis is because she has not found enthusiastic co-operation among some of the buyers. Some well-known local French dressmakers, when asked to comment on the newly-arrived fashions, admitted to this correspondent they had refused to purchase any. They declared that the Paris houses represented in the collection were known to be "collaborationist" and they preferred to deal with French houses now established in London and New York. What is more, they professed surprise and not a little concern that collections were slipping or had been permitted to escape through the British and Allied blockades.

Left From Spanish Port

Last year's fashion emissary from Paris was the Marquise de la Decassiere, who later opened a gown shop of her own in Buenos Aires. The preferred means of travel and consignment by the Parisian trade representatives are the Spanish and Portuguese ships, which are compelled to call at Trinidad.

Madame Coste and her husband traveled from a Spanish port in the steamship Cabo de Hornos and were 45 days at sea. At Trinidad the British authorities examined her luggage, and Madame Coste smiled prettily when she recalled the amazement of one of the examining officers when he opened her hat-box. "He was so overcome," she said, "that he just closed it quickly again."

In an interview Madame Coste explained that after her husband obtained permission from the Pétain government for them to leave France, "which was accomplished through the intervention of influential friends," she experienced no difficulty in getting away with the models which, in one case alone, included no less than 100 hats. Her version, however, is that these were accepted as her personal luggage and it was only "through the insistence of Buenos Aires dressmakers" that she was persuaded to dispose of some of them.

Other inquiries, however, suggested that the selling of model hats and gowns was not too difficult. Moreover, several dressmakers insisted that the models were definitely offered to them through the usual channels of commerce. Some buyers paid as much as $300 for a copy of one of these models and are permitting only their regular clients to see them.

Reports Paris Still Gay

Madame Coste, referring to Paris, said it was a gayer city than Buenos Aires and other South American cities despite the food shortage and other difficulties. Here are her own words:

"The chic Parisiennes, though they have to go without many things, are still to be seen in smart restaurants, taking tea, or an apology for tea, since that beverage is now a lightly-brewed herb, and minute pieces of wafer-thin toast. But the valiant courage of Paris is shown in their dress, which is far more elaborate, frivolous and feminine than the styles which women in London and New York are offered.

"Since money is of little use to them now, the Parisiennes spend all they have on clothes and today are the smartest women in the world. The German women in Paris do not buy these clothes since they are all in uniform and are not permitted to wear make-up."

When asked how these lovely materials, used so lavishly in the collections brought to the River Plate, were obtained in a country which from all accounts had suffered terribly and been stripped to the bone by the Nazi invaders, Madame Coste declared that the dressmakers had an enormous stock of materials left over from other years. However, leather, felt, fur and many other materials required for the war, were unobtainable. The Paris dressmakers, "always resourceful," she said, made use of other materials such as tulle, lace, velvets, sequins, horsehair and even dog's hair.

Lavish With Fabrics

When interviewed, Madame Coste was wearing a lovely toque of ruched pink tulle anchored to her head with long tulle streamers. Her black wool dress was intricately draped at the waist in front with deep sun-ray pleats set at the back and trimmed with black velvet collar, cuffs and sash. She exhibited her roomy black velvet handbag, a luxurious affair, deeply scalloped and outlined with black silk braid and with a long velvet strap to hang over the shoulder. Her shoes were of black fabric with black straw wedges and rubber soles, all of which revealed, so she said, how substitute fabrics are being used with success by Paris dressmakers.

"There is no economy in the use of fabrics," she declared, "as in clothes designed in London and New York; Paris dressmakers use fabrics with lavish hands."

An inquiry was put to Madame Coste as to how the French women were accepting the "new order." She said they had recovered from the first shock and were settling down to the business of every day life, frequenting theaters and cafes as formerly, except that they were obliged to return home before curfew at 11 p. m. She thought life was acceptable there and she had no hesitation in confessing to finding Buenos Aires disappointing—after Paris.

Scheduled to Shrink

Bask under the flattering brims of your summer hats while you may, girls, for the dictum has gone forth—hats are going to shrink. Milliners are working now under their seven-point plan for conservation of fabrics. Hat brims on felt bodies will not exceed 4¾ inches in circumference; berets will be restricted to 38 inches. More than a yard and a half of ribbon on forthcoming hats will be out of step with the times, while veiling must learn to do its stuff with a mere yard of glamour. Upper left: Natural linen "flap-crown" with brown crocheted edge from John-Frederics. Upper right: Praline cart wheel silhouetting open circles of dark felt from O'Connell. Lower left: Summer calot of checked taffeta from Fanny & Hilda. Lower right: Blue felt breton with fuchsia polka dots from Mme. Pauline.

Arthur Hammer Studios

Wonder What to Give?—Here's Your Answer

By Harriet Meeker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Which would you rather have?" is a game everybody likes to play, though most of us have grown a little skeptical of its results. In childhood we used to speak right up and say whether we'd rather have a pony cart or a palace but our choices have become a bit more tentative, what with the lurking suspicion that we'd better take what we get—and like it. Now, however, more than a thousand young women have told the world frankly, definitely, and in writing, what they'd rather have. And who has a better right to do so—for these outspoken girls are Waacs, Waves, and Spars.

We all know some girl who has enlisted. Many of us have bought them send-off gifts, and more of us are going to, for by January, 1944, there will be more than 200,000 women in the service of the country. What are you going to buy for these intrepid young women? The lacy fripperies and amusing gadgets they used to dote on simply won't do. They can't use such things now and have no place to keep them. Well, the answers to your questions are at hand by means of a survey which was conducted by the Department Store Economist, a publication circulated mainly among department store executives.

According to the survey, the grandest gift for any of these enlisted women or officers is a folding iron. Fully 82 per cent of the Army women and 86 per cent of the Navy women say they want one (the Navy group including Waves, Spars, and Marine Women, whose requirements are almost identical). They'll cheer if you send them pen and pencil sets. Stationery with their official insignia is exactly what they want. And don't let any store tell you that the Army insignia will do for the Waacs or the regular Navy symbols for the Navy women. Each organization has its own insignia, so be sure you get the proper one.

If you can afford to do the handsome thing, send a portable radio, a camera, overnight bag or wrist watch (a high percentage in all services ask for these). But if it's a less imposing gift you're after, clothes brushes, shoe-shine kits, flashlights, skirt hangers and dress hose are just as much in demand.

If the one you are shopping for hasn't a billfold, she is going to need one at once. She will start right off drilling and needs a wallet she can tuck into her shirt pocket. What's more, the inside of that big musette bag she carries has to be kept in apple-pie order with no extras, so the billfold will help. Be sure it has ample space for her identification pass, which is 4 x 2½ inches.

Pet Aversions, Too

The survey gave the girls a chance to express their pet aversions as well as their preferences. They voted on 60 items in all, checking each gift as "Swell," "Fair," or "Out." It might be well to report that the votes were almost unanimous *against* rings, nightgowns, and housecoats.

The gifts recommended so far are the ones that met with the highest enthusiasm in both Army and Navy. In some other cases their preferences differed strongly, for logical reasons which are important to the gift-shopper. For instance, 64 per cent of the Army women hope somebody will send them soap and washcloths, probably because these are not issued to them and they must buy such extras with their own money.

Navy women were lukewarm on soap and washcloth gifts because they are credited with an allowance against which they charge such essentials.

Like to Have Extras

Both groups like gifts of extra regulation articles, such as scarfs, gloves, ties, caps, shirts and handbags, especially the Waacs. Here it should be explained that the Army issues all clothing to the Waacs at present but handbags wear out and laundering difficulties make extra apparel a help. According to WAAC headquarters in Washington, "Shirtwaists, shoes, hose, gloves, ties and underwear are not considered distinctive items of the uniform and may be purchased by anyone, so could be bought by a civilian as gifts for members of the Corps. Distinctive items of the uniform, such as the jacket, cap and musette bag, may be purchased only by members of the Corps who must properly identify themselves to make the purchase." If you want to give these "distinctive" articles, have your Waac write you a letter requesting them, and then have an authorized store send them to her.

However, complications prevent your sending these articles to the Navy groups at present. No civilian may purchase any part of the standard uniform as a gift, and this ruling includes uniform, cap, shirts, ties, handbags and coats. There is some hope that this restriction may be eased, but for the present you had better confine your Navy gifts to items not restricted.

As a final bit of advice, if color affects the gifts, be sure you get the standard hue.

Glovemaking Hobby Becomes a Business

By Thelma Pence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Doris Landesberger arrived in New York as a refugee in 1938, she had no money, she knew no English but she did know gloves. And within three days she took her first steps towards turning what had been a pleasant homemaker's hobby in Austria, into a means of livelihood in America.

Mrs. Landesberger's first knowledge of handmade gloves came about in this way. "In 1932," she explained, "the vogue of making one's own gloves to fit the particular measurements of one's own hand, came to Vienna from Paris. Many of my friends became interested in making their gloves and I caught the interest, too, and began to take lessons from a professional glovemaker. The course was thorough and a natural aptitude for needlework resulted in my becoming a proficient and enthusiastic glovemaker, though at this time I never dreamed of building a career on gloves. However, what was more natural, when I found myself in America, than that I should turn to this craft as a kind of 'homestake' for my new life!"

"The tools for the work are few and simple," she pointed out. "Patterns, a tape measure, heavy shears, needles, thread and leather can set one up in business!"

Leather worker's or furrier's needles, with their three-sided points, are the kind professionals use; but if the amateur cannot find them, embroidery needles will serve, she says. DMC cotton perle No. 8 is the correct thread for average use. Mrs. Landesberger recommends kid skin for a glove which is easiest for the beginner to handle and which will give good wear. Chamois, made in a casual sports style, is another good choice for a beginner.

Measuring and Cutting

After the length of each finger and thumb has been taken by measuring from a point between the fingers to their tips, the hand is measured for thickness around its widest part, the knuckles at the top of the palm. Adjustments are then made to master patterns, nearest these measurements.

The leather to be used, in the meantime has been made damp by being rolled in a wet towel, then stretched, first in the length, then the width and finally the length again. On this dampened leather, the adjusted pattern is laid and outlined. Then comes the table cutting. Heavy scissors which will insure straight gloves should be used. The whole cutting process must be done with all the accuracy which one can muster. Equal care must be taken to put the seams together without stretching the leather, as any fullness would be ruinous to the finished glove.

Uses "Fisherman's" Knots

Mrs. Landesberger has dozens of ways of finishing her gloves, but she recommends to beginners the simple running stitch and the overcast. One must watch to avoid making seams so shallow that they will pull out. An allowance of between one-eighth and one-sixteenth of an inch makes a good working seam. No matter what finishing is used, it must be exactly regular. In fact, "exactitude at every step is a prerequisite of first rate work," Mrs. Landesberger emphasized again and again.

The matter of knots in the seaming is another thing to be watched. The beginning knot will be made as in any other seam, but those following, which connect one needleful of thread with the next to insure an unbroken seam around the glove must be a special kind called a "fisherman's" knot. One can learn this from a real fisherman or from a professional glovemaker. The finishing needleful of thread is stopped in the usual manner by a few back strokes.

Women Figure Prominently In Birthday Honors List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 2—Well-earned recognition of the great part Britain's women are playing in the war effort is contained in King George VI's Birthday Honors List published here today.

Women in uniform, whether of the fighting services' blue or khaki or of factory overall brown, figure more prominently than they have ever done on any previous occasion in the thousand-year history of the British system of conferring honors for outstanding services to the state.

Whereas England's ancient Kings conferred knighthood on men for individual feats of arms and jousting victories, present-day King George has found heroines in the ranks of women's fighting services—WAAFS, ATS, and WRENS—in ARP and fire-fighting services and in factory management, offices, and at factory benches.

Waaf's Bravery Rewarded

Waaf McBurnie gets special commendation in the Honors List for her bravery in rescue work during the bombing of a convalescent home. Many other women are rewarded for bravery under enemy fire which King John of England would hardly have believed possible in 1215.

Thirteen in the ATS, 11 in the WRNS, four in the WAAFS and 12 in nursing service get awards ranging from Dame of the British Empire to the British Empire Medal.

They figure in today's List, which is so long that publication will have to be completed on June 4, together with famous names like that of Air Chief Marshall Sir Hugh Dowding.

Sir Hugh commanded Britain's fighter force at the time of the Battle of Britain. He was number one of "the few," to whom this country and indeed whole world owes so much. He is now retired and is the only new Peer in the new Honors List.

Union Organizer Honored

Along with Waaaf McBurnie and Sir Hugh, there is Miss Anne Loughlin. She is a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and is national organizer of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. In fact, her name is big in labor circles.

Anne Loughlin led her first strike when still in her teens. Now she will be going to Buckingham Palace to get her medal from King George, together with Sir Hugh and a lot of new knights who have been honored not for jousting but for their skill and devotion in such jobs as designing slick Rolls-Royce engines to fit inside streamlined fighter planes.

Although honors are largely for war services, peaceful arts are not forgotten. One of the foremost British mural decorators and portrait painters, Miss Ethel Walker, becomes a Dame of the British Empire.

Hawaii Passes Law to Bar Japanese Language Schools

Hawaii's Legislature has just ended its first regular biennial session since Pearl Harbor. A discussion of its accomplishments and an analysis of some of its major actions appear in two articles, of which this is the second.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Among the new laws passed by the Hawaiian Legislature in which there has been considerable continuing public interest since the close of the session is the language school bill.

This bill is another attempt by the Legislature of Hawaii to outlaw Japanese language schools. At present, of course, all Japanese language schools in Hawaii are closed and many of them are in the process of dissolution. It appears that the properties and assets of most, if not all, of the schools will have been disposed of by the time the war ends. It is believed that public opposition alone would be sufficient to prevent a revival of these institutions, even without the backing of a law. But now the law is on the books, just as a precaution.

Twenty years ago the Legislature made another attempt to legislate the schools out of existence, but the law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The old law, overruled by the Supreme Court, prescribed an English examination for teachers and administrative officers; limited attendance at the schools to one hour a day; set a permit fee of $1 per pupil, and gave the Territorial Department of Public Instruction strict supervision over publication and sale of Japanese textbooks.

Supreme Court Ruling

Declaring this 1923 statute unconstitutional, Mr. Justice McReynolds said in part:

"Enforcement of the act probably would destroy most if not all of them (the language schools); and certainly it would deprive parents of fair opportunity to procure for their children instruction which they think important and we cannot say is harmful. The Japanese parent has the right to direct the education of his own child without unreasonable restrictions; the constitution protects him as well as those who speak another tongue."

Now, in a far different setting, another attempt has been made to outlaw the schools. The question posed by the new law is whether the Supreme Court would hold today that the Constitution protects the right of the Japanese parent in the United States to direct the education of his own child.

Hawaii's new language school law attempts to circumvent objections raised by the Supreme Court by approaching the problem from the standpoint of safeguarding the child's emotional and mental well-being.

The act provides that no child may be taught a foreign language in any school before he passes the fourth grade in public school or its equivalent. He may take up foreign language studies after the fourth grade, if, at the same time, he keeps up his English studies sufficiently to pass standard English tests. The law also requires that teachers of foreign languages shall be examined by representatives of the School Department and shall be required to pass tests in both English and the foreign language.

Labor Bill Vetoed

The union control measure—pocket vetoed by the Governor—was similar to bills which have been passed in Texas, Kansas, and other states. It required compulsory annual registration of union officials, the election of union officers by secret ballot, strict accounting of union income and disbursements; authorized the Territorial Department of Labor to inspect union records and to subpoena records, if they are not available otherwise; and made unions subject to suit for violations of contracts.

Governor Stainback supported Labor's views that the absence of strikes, work stoppage, racketeering made such a law unnecessary.

Labor's opposition earlier had almost defeated the measure and succeeded in whittling down support of the bill to a majority just barely strong enough to push it through.

The weighty, though unsuccessful, influence which Labor brought to bear on the Legislature to defeat the union bill, and the fact that the Legislators should have regarded such a measure as necessary at this time are seen here as recognition of Labor's growing strength in Hawaii. And though vetoed by the Governor, the issue is far from dead here.

In addition to being distinguished by its accomplishments, this past session of Hawaii's Legislature also was distinguished by the unusual complexion of its membership. For the first time in many years there were no Japanese sitting in either house. Hawaii's only Japanese Senator, Sanji Abe of Hilo, is interned and submitted his resignation shortly after the Legislature convened. All other Japanese candidates and politicians withdrew from the elections last fall.

While Hawaiians in these Islands are commonly reported as having to take a less conspicuous role in public and private affairs, the reverse was true at this past legislative session. Of the 15 Senators and 30 Representatives, 17 or almost 40 per cent were of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ancestry.

Rayon Hosiery for Women to Figure To Extent of 85 P. C. of All Worn in '43

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — Eighty-five per cent of the hosiery worn by women this year will be of rayon, the Office of War Information reported today in announcing there are no plans for rationing stockings.

The selection will be less varied than in peacetime and the emphasis will be on wearing quality rather than sheerness.

Prices are restrained by dollars and cents ceilings which specify definite quality grades for each price.

Other points developed in the OWI report on hosiery:

Stockings will average one inch shorter than the same styles in pre-war silk or nylon, because of the stretching qualities of rayon.

Hosiery will be limited to five colors in any style. This is hardly a wartime restriction, OWI said, since even in normal times few manufacturers had greater variety.

Under War Production Board rulings, the stockings must be reinforced in foot and welt for extra wear.

When the price and marking system goes into full effect in the next few months, every pair must carry marks identifying its quality.

The sheer rayon stocking of pre-war days is prohibited, although the Government permits—but does not encourage—production of a new sheer rayon stocking made of a special type yarn and with a new mechanical technique.

New Destroyer Launched; Named for 1917-'18 Hero

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The Picking, a destroyer named for an heroic commander of a World War I submarine, Capt. Sherwood Picking, was launched yesterday at the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard at Marines Harbor, Staten Island.

Mrs. Sherwood Picking, of Portland, Maine, sponsored the ship in honor of her late husband, who was killed in a plane crash Sept. 1, 1941, in Scotland, while en route to London.

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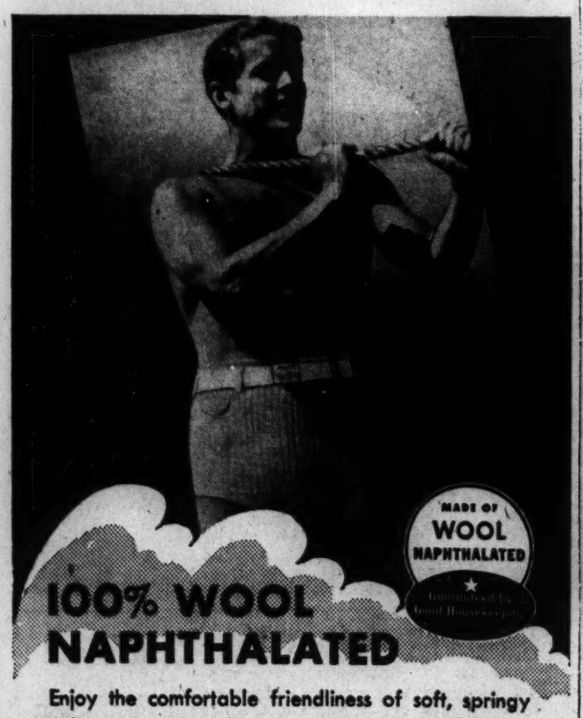

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Boston Waiting and Hoping for Local Action on Baseball Trading Front

Slight Aid Might Make Hub Teams Contenders

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Even in a wartime season, when the general attitude is "Get along as best you can until the game is back to normal," the enthusiasm of the paying customer does not subside to any noticeable extent. He still takes the pennant races seriously, cheering when his heroes win and sulking or second guessing when they lose.

Consequently, a lot of Bostonians today are waiting and hoping that before the June 15 deadline on trading in the big leagues, the Red Sox and Braves will plunge into the market and come out with some help. Not very much help. Just enough to get them a few games closer to the top of their respective leagues, because both clubs have the basic strength to be first division all the way and flag threats in spots.

One Hitter

Take the Braves. Yesterday they dropped another heartbreaking 5-4 decision to the Pirates in 14 innings to slip to a .500 level in the standing and a third-place tie with Cincinnati and these same Pirates. It was the Braves' third extra-inning loss of the current western trip and their sixth one-run setback in the most recent 10 starts. In other words, their pitching and defense is good enough for the upper half of the National League race, but their batting attack is not.

Just one good hitter, therefore, could make these new and hustling Braves a permanent first division club. Just one good man with a bat in his hands would swing a few of these close battles over to the Coleman-Kelly side and solidify the team's spot immediately behind the red-hot Cardinals and Dodgers.

Of course, even in peace-time, picking up a good hitter is not easy. But the situation is ripe for action; and as nobody scans the market any closer or more expertly than Bob Quinn, you can expect some action before midnight on the 15th.

At Fenway Park

The situation at Fenway Park is even brighter, at least as far as the pennant is concerned. The American League race is a scramble, with . . . on the opinion of several managers . . . six clubs in the running. One of these clubs is Boston. If Joe Cronin could locate somebody to play center field and drive in a few runs, he would be in a grand spot to come out of this scramble with the flag in his fists.

Cronin's pitching has been shakey in spots. But the mound group would probably settle to a contending gait if given the benefit of a few more runs. Who ever thought a weak attack would hold back the Red Sox?

Although it may be unfair to criticise a man who leads his club with 16 runs batted in and plays a bang-up game at second base, Bobby Doerr could ease the situation at Fenway by hitting with his old-time power. With Ted Williams and Jimmy Foxx no longer around, Doerr figured as the boy to step into the clean-up berth in the batting order and blast home the runs; and despite that 16 total in the RBI column, he has had a disappointing spring. The ability is there, however, and Bobby probably will snap out of it at any moment—perhaps before this is read.

* * *

Briefs . . . Starting tomorrow with a single, the Chicago White Sox close the western invasion of Fenway . . . Five games are in this series, including a double-header on Sunday . . . The Braves, meanwhile, move toward four dates with the Cincinnati Reds, including one under the lights tomorrow night . . . The Braves' Hartford farm has sold outfielder Nick Rhabe to Utica, also an Eastern League outfit . . . Charley Workman leads the Braves with 17 runs batted in . . . Both Charley and Chet Ross have three homers . . . The Sox leader in this department is Jim Tabor, with two.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	13	.594
Washington	20	16	.556
Detroit	17	16	.515
Philadelphia	19	18	.514
Cleveland	18	18	.500
Boston	17	19	.472
Chicago	13	16	.448
St. Louis	11	18	.379

Results June 1

Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2 (10 innings).
Other games postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	25	14	.641
St. Louis	23	13	.639
Boston	16	16	.500
Cincinnati	18	18	.500
Pittsburgh	17	17	.500
Philadelphia	17	19	.472
New York	15	22	.405
Chicago	12	24	.333

Results June 1

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4 (14 ins.)
St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 9 (12 in's).
Cincinnati 3, New York 1.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 2.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 5, Montreal 0.
Toronto 5, Buffalo 4.
Syracuse at Newark, postponed.
Baltimore at Jersey City, postponed.

American Association

Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 8, St. Paul 1.
(Only games scheduled)

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

Eastern League

Open date.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8-12, Birmingham 1-7.
Nashville 9-1, New Orleans 3-4.
Chattanooga 4-0, Little Rock 3-1.
Atlanta 5, Memphis 2.

COMING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

June 5, 1943

IS COMMUNISM A REAL THREAT TO ASIA?
By H. G. Quaritch Wales
Analysis of the activity of political extremists in China, Russia and India.

OUR APPALLING MANPOWER WASTE
By Millard B. Holland
Appraisal of the ways and means by which many valuable man-hours may be saved and used to further the defense work of ships and machines.

UNSHACKLING WORLD TRADE
By Eugene P. Thomas
Trends of thought which give some indication of the difficulties ahead in determining the position of the United States with respect to its foreign markets.

WIZARD OF THE PIPES
By Helen Hulett Searl
Portrait of Ernest M. Skinner, Organ Builder, who has a great love for music, and has given his life to it though he cannot read a note.

RICH HARVESTS IN THE "SLOUGH OF DESPOND"
By Melita Spreggs
A trip through the land where Christian walked in "Pilgrim's Progress," shows a rich, fertile valley where British land girls and prisoners of war are raising grain and vegetables for war needs.

STARK LINES ON A MELLOW LANDSCAPE
By Royal Barry Wills
An architect reviews the natural, functional architecture visible in the farm buildings of America, where many masterpieces of beauty remain unheralded and unsung.

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Around The Town In Sports

Plea by Ross

An eloquent plea for hose at home to do all they can to help the boys "out there" was made by Marine Sergeant Barney Ross yesterday at the Advertising Club of Boston's luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

Speaking not as a former world's professional boxing champion, nor even as the hero he is, but simply as a Marine who had done "what any other Marine would have done on the Canal," Barney declared that "there is a part for every American in this war, something everyone can do."

Ross's remarks followed a description by Columnist Bill Cunningham of the work done by the Boston Information Center, which is manned by civilians and is in direct contact with the First Fighter Command of the Army Air Corps.

Cunningham stressed the Center's need for 600 men and women for daytime work, and said that persons interested should apply at the Army Air Corps, 18 Tremont Street, Room 807.

"The Center is our assurance that there will never be a Pearl Harbor in New England," he declared. "Airplane spotters are on watch 24 hours a day from the Canadian border to southern Connecticut, and the movement of all planes are reported to the Center. Any aircraft that can't be identified will be shot down. The same idea saved England in the Battle of Britain, and it will save us here."

Two other heroes from the Pacific Theater were present at the luncheon yesterday in Major John Antonelli and Sergeant Barney Magnus. Major Antonelli, Annapolis '40, was the first Marine to land on Tulagi and at 25 is the youngest officer of his rank in the Marines. Magnus, a radio operator in a Flying Fortress, kept sending the location of the huge Japanese armada which was destroyed at Midway, despite the fact he was wounded.

* * *

J. Howard Bushway, the ice-cream magnate from Woodland, apparently is not satisfied with merely being the defending champion and record-holder in the present New England Seniors' golf championship which concluded today at Woodland. Yesterday he added another record to his collection when he covered 18 holes at his home course in 71 strokes to take a commanding lead in defense of his title. His score broke the former record of 72 held by the 1940 winner, Larry Dowling of Manchester, N. H. Bushway, who was scheduled to complete his 36-hole stint today, set the record of 149 a year ago.

* * *

One of the top-flight service baseball games of the season will be played at Braves Field Saturday afternoon when the crack Boston District Coast Guard team entertains the undefeated Fort Devens Recruit Reception Center nine. Each team has one major leaguer on its squad, the Coast Guard boasting Coach-Captain-Catcher Jimmy Hegan, formerly of the Cleveland Indians, and the Army having "Skippy" Roberge of Lowell, former Boston Braves infielder. For servicemen there will be no admission charge. For civilians the charge will be 55 cents.

Gerry Cote Takes 20-Mile Marathon

VALLEYFIELD, Canada, June 2 (AP)—Sergeant Gerard Cote, running as a one-man team against four-man team opposition, captured a 20-mile Marathon staged by the Valleyfield Army Training Center last night.

The Boston Marathon winner covered the course in one hour, 30 minutes, and 52 seconds.

In second place, 19 seconds behind Cote, came the Montreal team of Lloyd Evans, Walter Young, Rene Montpetit, and R. Boutillier, each running five miles. Young is a former Boston Marathon winner.

Set for Comeback

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis, top-flight golfer prior to an automobile accident in November, 1941, will make an exhibition appearance this summer on the comeback route, says Harry Bassler, Fox Hills club pro.

"I have been assured," said Bassler, "that Patty is all set after a long practice siege."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

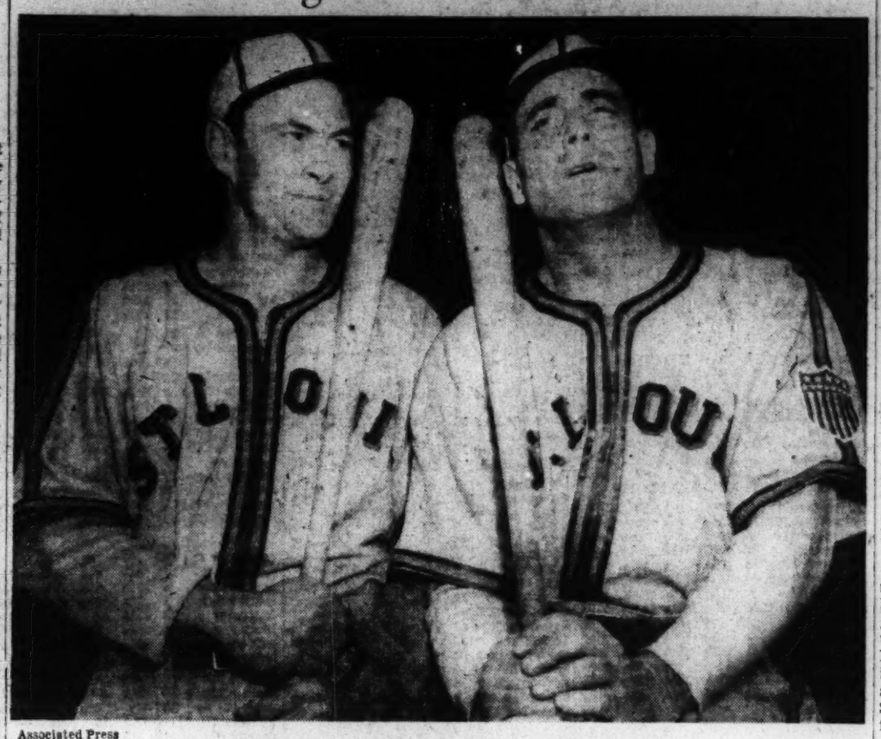
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	58	9	21	0	7	.356
Fox	117	15	33	0	7	.282
Doerr	144	16	38	1	16	.264
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Simmons	83	4	15	0	9	.238
Lake	120	16	28	0	5	.233
Lupien	144	11	33	0	9	.229
Cronin	37	1	8	0	5	.216
Tabor	101	6	21	2	9	.208
Peacock	63	4	12	0	3	.190
Lazor	57	5	10	0	5	.175
Garrison	48	2	8	0	1	.167
Miles	36	3	6	0	6	.167
Newsome	24	1	4	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	129	12	38	1	12	.295
Holmes	126	12	37	1	4	.294
Workman	130	13	34	3	17	.262
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Masi	57	5	9	1	4	.243
Wietelmann	113	8	26	0	9	.232
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	106	13	24	3	10	.226
Joost	120	13	27	1	10	.225
Nieman	18	2	4	0	1	.222
Ryan	64	7	14	1	5	.219
Klutts	53	4	11	0	4	.219
Foiand	45	4	6	0	3	.133
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park.....KEN. 6321
and Filene's Men's Store.....HUB. 2196

Has Big Pair of Shoes to Fill



Associated Press

Stephens' Replacement Gets Instruction

Mark Christman, left, confers with his manager, Luke Sewell, before taking over at shortstop in place of the departed Vern Stephens for the St. Louis Browns. Christman, who batted .276 for Toledo in the American Association last year, is stepping into the shoes of the fellow whose current average of .376 still leads both major leagues.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Guessing on the Races

Unlike the American League, where the pennant scramble at this writing involves no less than six clubs, the National is slowly settling to that annual dispute between the Cardinals and Dodgers. How do they rate?

St. Louis: The Cardinals began their parade of flags in '26, under dynamic Rogers Hornsby, and within a period of nine years, nailed pennants to the Sportsman's Park mast five times. That '26 Redbird club, with little Tommy Thevenow doing most of the hitting (.417), and Grover Cleveland Alexander and Jess Haines hurling two wins each, put the Miller Huggins-managed Yankees away in the World Series, four out of seven.

The Redbirds have played some of the greatest—Hafey, Frisch, the Deans, Terry Moore and Slaughter. But in a popularity contest, the boy at the top of the list, or close to it, would be Pepper Martin. Remember how he ran down the line and slid around on his chest? The man played 20 years of ball in 10. St. Louis will win.

There Was Robbie

Brooklyn: The Green Book shows that the Dodgers won in 1900, in '16 and in '20, before electrifying the country—yes, the world—in '41. Moderns think first of Durocher, Walker, Owen and the rest. But the names of Uncle Robbie, Babe Herman and Dazzy Vance are carved the deepest in the bleacher seats at Ebbets Field. "Dazzy will fan them and Babe will hit one" was Uncle Robbie's theory from beneath the dugout roof. Brooklyn will finish second.

In the American League, from force of habit, we come first to New York. The Yankees brought Jake Ruppert his first pennant in '21 and did not step down until '24. In recent years it has been monotonous, if you live away from New York. The power pattern set by Gehrig and Ruth is wearing off, but the free swinging Yankees and the men who made them go will never be forgotten. For the complete story, read "The New York Yankees," by Frank Graham. For the final chapter, wait until late September. But the Yankees look best in a close race.

Washington: In '24 Clark Griffith appointed his first boy manager, Bucky Harris, and was rewarded with a flag—in fact, two in a row. In '33 Griffith turned to a kid named Joe Cronin to lead his club out of the wilderness, and again the move rang the bell. This time Ossie Bluege is in the driver's seat. Ossie is hardly a boy, yet he is a freshman among pilots—a hunch for the pickers. Washington will be second or third.

Free-For-All

Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, and St. Louis: There are few memories with a rosy hue to the St. Louis customer. Most vivid is the picture of the Browns chasing the Yankees home in '22. Luke Sewell might have made it this year except for a series of circumstances brought on by the war. Ball players think that any club beyond Philadelphia and Chicago can win the pennant. But only one can win and one other can finish second. The other four remain in the free-for-all immediately to the rear.

Stan Musial, Cardinals: The Redbirds have had their share of batting champions. They run from Jesse Burkett in 1901, to Jimmy Mize in '39, with Hornsby, Hafey, and Medwick in between. In '31 Chick Hafey captured one of the closest races of all time. He did .3489, beating out Bill Terry at .3486 and Jim Bottomley, .3482. Musial looks like the man to succeed Ernie Lombardi in the batting marathon.

Vern Stephens, Browns: This St. Louis boy spent the spring shaping up as the best hitter in the American League, but will not be around when the crown abandoned by Ted Williams is passed on. Therefore, the mediocre boys will go to town, with Stan Spence of Washington a wild guess. Gordon and Keller of the Yankees would be in the running, except that they go for the long ball and the extra base instead of the high average.

Griffith Has Last Laugh

NEW YORK (AP)—Clark Griffith is chuckling these days at his baseball rivals who snickered when he imported that batch of Cuban players.

Most of the quips making the rounds of the spring training belt in Florida, some years ago, centered around the Washington owner and the Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and South Americans he had assembled at his Orlando camp. The idea that these neighbors from the south could play major league caliber ball was ridiculous, not to say ludicrous.

Griff just continued giving his Spanish speaking athletes the once over.

Some stuck and performed so well that other clubs began signing these foreigners from south of the border. Right now the A's, Cubs, and Senators are cashing in on their imports, the Giants are giving the experiment a try at first base, and only Bucky Harris of the Phillies is undisturbed.

The real pioneer in Cuban talent wasn't Griff. It was a stocky little chap called Joe Cambria, a laundryman, who doubled as a scout for the Senators.

Four years ago he came up with a towering giant named Roberto Ortiz, who was tabbed as another Walter Johnson. The guy was awfully fast but he had only a shady notion as to the location of the plate.

The giant Cuban's first day warm-up wounded two Washington catchers and Harris finally had to beg the services of Al Lopez, who was visiting the Senators' camp. Lopez, of Spanish descent, could speak the language. Harris finally gave up on Ortiz. And wiser heads than Cambria decided if Ortiz belonged anywhere in a ball park it was in the distant reaches of the outfield.

That was a good move. Last year outfielder Ortiz, playing with Chattanooga, led Southern Association batters with .360. The Phillies grabbed him. But that was before Harris was named manager. One of his first acts was to let Ortiz go to the Dodgers, who shunted him to Montreal.

The Giants are the latest to try the Cuban way. Old Dolf Luque, perhaps the greatest of the major leaguers produced by the island republic, probably whispered into Mel Ott's ear of the exploits of his countrymen. Anyway, the Giants called up Napoleon Reyes, from their Jersey City farm, for a try at first base.

Sensation of this young season has been Jesse Flores, the flower of Guadalajara. The little Mexican has won five straight games for the A's, Connie Mack has another Cuban, Roberto Estallella, in the outfield. Washington brought Roberto up, too, some years ago.

And the Senators are very happy over the success of Alejandro (Alex) Carrasquel, a pitcher they've had for three years.

The Cubs have Hiram Bithorn, a Puerto Rican, who takes a regular pitching turn, and Salvador Hernandez, a catcher from Havana. Brooklyn had an outfielder from Puerto Rico, Luis Olmo, but he was shipped to Montreal.

Phils' Owner Proves Self Best Trader

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—The biggest trader in baseball today? It's young Bill Cox, new owner of the Philadelphia Phillies.

Since purchasing the Phils less than four months ago, the wealthy lumberman has added 12 players, parted with four, and disposed of some of his ready cash—all probably behind-the-scenes handiwork of veteran Bucky Harris, new field generalissimo of the Phils and a "boy wonder" in his own time.

Even so, Cox's only counterpart today is Branch Rickey, ex-St. Louis Card and present Brooklyn boss. In their one face-off, young Cox walked off with four Dodgers without giving up a player at a time when Master Swapper Rickey had eyes on several Phillies.

Straight Swap

And yesterday in a straight swap of outfielders with the St. Louis Cards he obtained three players—Coaker Triplett, Buster Adams, and Dain Clay (who will report from the Cards' Rochester farm)—for his Danny Litwhiler, a hitter whose clouting has fallen off recently, and Earl Naylor.

Today there already were rumors another Phil deal, involving Triplett, was in the offing.

That's fast work, but Cox says speed as an essential to success is the only thing about baseball of which he is certain. And speed, he added, was the main asset of all three players obtained yesterday.

Speed Complex

Cox, whose speed complex dates back to his interest in track, said that Clay, the only minor leaguer involved in the Card deal, "can run like everything." The inclusion of Clay may have been desirable because all four Philly infield regulars are subject to early draft calls and Clay, while an outfielder before this year, has been playing third base and shortstop for Rochester. He has been batting around .290 and stealing more than his share of bases.

"Adams," Cox said, "had little chance to break in the Card lineup, but at Sacramento last year he batted .309 and drove in 107 runs. Triplett has had more experience than the other two, but his main asset is speed (Triplett in 25 times at bat has had two hits)."

As for Litwhiler, Cox said sending him to "the world champions was no insult to Danny, who has played hard for us this season." Litwhiler has hit five homers, but his batting average had dipped to .273. Naylor, who came up from Memphis, is batting .181 and has hit three homers.

Cox had a word for Manager Harris, too.

"Baseball folks told me I couldn't go wrong on Harris. I am finding their advice was very, very good."

Navy Wins Cup

Meeting and beating all of the other active members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association, the U. S. Naval Academy's brilliant team scored a clean-cut victory in the 1943 championship series and thereby gained possession of the historic Larned Cup. Princeton, titleholder in 1941 and 1942, had to be content with the runner-up position, while Army finished a close third. Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania also took part in this season's race, with Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale inactive because of wartime curtailment of their athletic programs.

Sports Suspended

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—State College Board members have voted suspension "for the duration" of all intercollegiate athletics at State-controlled colleges in Mississippi and have ordered "conforming" reductions in athletic department salaries.

Freddy Corcoran Reports On Importance of Sports

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Our boys overseas are avid for news as to what goes on in sports on the home front, and the folks at home are no less avid for news as to what goes on in sports overseas, so our latest communication from Freddy Corcoran should be of general interest.

Freddy is the former P. G. A. Tournament Manager who now is doing a whale of a job as a field man for the Red Cross, specializing in sports programs and promotions in the British Isles. He writes:

"I could go into great detail on the importance of the continuance of sports here and in the States. Fortunately this matter has been given a great deal of attention by both British and American officers with baseball, boxing, and track competitions being held regularly. Right now over 5,000 people are watching a softball game between some of our troop teams in the park.

Carries Box Score

"The Stars and Stripes (service newspaper) carries an up-to-date box score each morning of the games in the American and National Leagues and at many of the Red Cross Clubs the team standings are posted. We also read articles by many columnists in the States. These stories are lifesavers for the boys who love sports.

"To date I have visited nearly 100 camps, clubs, bases, and hospitals and the boys seem to get a great kick out of listening to stories concerning our leading sports figures, past and present. I have had Tommy Farr with me showing some of the movies of his bouts in London. It would be grand if we could have all the Dempsey films. It might be a note that Dempsey still is the man the boys are most interested in.

"Golf is being played at most of the clubs and the courses are in fair condition. Plenty of sheep are grazing all over the fairways but they are smart sheep and will clear when you call 'Fore.' Caddies are a luxury and it is customary to carry your own bag. Henry Cotton has been invalided out of the RAF but hopes to be ready to play in some exhibitions for me soon.

"Exhibition charity matches between the leading pros are being played each Sunday. I have organized golf teams among our troops and matches are being arranged. I hope to stage a championship tournament for the soldiers in this theater. Balls and clubs may be rented for two shillings. The balls are not good but we hope to get a supply soon.

Boom Seen Ahead

"I would appreciate hearing from you again and from any of my sports writer friends. Would it be possible for you to suggest in a column that sports writers who have any interesting yarns drop me a line so that I could relay the stories to the boys here? The yarns could be purely local as no matter what town or hamlet you mention there always is a soldier present from that spot."

"You can gather from the above the boom that is in store for sports when it is all over and the boys come marching home. When they grab at the chance to play golf with rented clubs, without caddies, and on courses kept clipped by baa-ing lawn mowers; when they flock to see old fight pictures and daily follow the major league scores, you can imagine how they will plunge into sports when they get home. What they want to be sure of is that there will be sports to plunge into."

(Fred Corcoran's address is American Red Cross, A. P. O 887, care Postmaster, New York.)

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Comeback record: . . . Ernie Lanigan, International League's historian, figures this probably still stands as a record baseball comeback . . . Back in 1888 George Haddock, one-time battery partner of Connie Mack, lost 20 straight games for the Troy, N. Y., club. Then he went to Washington (and no cracks, please about the Senators still getting that kind of hurler), and lost two more there . . . In 1891 and 1892 the same fellow had bounced back to become a 30-game winner with Boston in the American Association and with Brooklyn . . . Another record, maybe? . . . Jimmy Demaret picked four different partners for a recent amateur-pro golf tournament at Detroit's Plum Hollow Club the other day and the four "teams" tied with best-all scores of 68. Jimmy, himself, shot a 69.

* * *

Orlo (Hoofbeats) Robertson, the pride of Winfield, Kan., is the new general sports editor of the Associated Press, replacing Herb Barker, who has the bigger job of seeing that your favorite newspaper gets all the best news first. . . . Although there may not be any extra bus service to Randall's Island for the A. A. U. track championships, Dan Ferris points out that the walk across the bridge isn't very long. . . . Helen Dettweiler, who won all the women's golf titles in the Washington, D. C., sector before she turned pro, is due to get her wings soon in the Ferry Command. . . . The new football coaching combination at Milwaukee's Shorewood High is Bill Olson and Lloyd Johnson.

* * *

Pvt. Irving Kintisch, now stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., has been elected captain of the New York University track team for next year. His teammates figured he deserved the honor although he was called for active duty when the current outdoor season was just starting. . . . When Lieut. Bob Dunbar, former Auburn basketball mainstay, crashed while flying over a South American jungle, his rescuer was Lieut. C. V. Grace, also a former Auburn student. . . . Former British Davis Cup tennis players, Charles Hare and Bunny Austin, both are stationed at Atlantic City, N. J., Hare in a medical detachment and Austin taking basic infantry training. Hare hopes to be able to play in the summer grass court tournaments. . . Whitey Hlad, the former Michigan State hurler who has been running for the U. of Chicago while taking an Army meteorology course there, has been ordered to withdraw from competition.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn trounced Pittsburgh, 17 to 2, and remained six games in front of Cardinals for National League lead.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 1,259,680
1943 volume to date 149,328,173
1942 volume to date

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	52.1	Prev. day	52.0
Month ago	50.2	Year ago	34.6
1943 high	52.0	1943 low	41.7

Bkts/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	61¾	61½	61½	
Acme Stl (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	1	31	31	31	+1
Addressograph (1)	7	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	12	48⅝	48	48⅛	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	27	6¼	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	54	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	9	21¼	20½	20½	— ½
Allegheny pr pf	4	37	37	37	
Allegheny pf xw	6	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	18	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Alleg & West 6	20	73¼	73¼	73¼	—1⅛
Allen Indust ⅓ae	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	163	163	163	+1
Allied Mills (1½g)	7	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	20	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg ½ge	29	37⅛	36¼	37¼	+ ⅞
Alpha P Cem (½g)	5	19¼	19¼	19¾	— ¼
Amal Leather		17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Amerada Pet (2)	6	85⅞	85	85⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1¼e	3	69	68½	68½	
Am Bank Note .40g	8	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Am Bank N pf 3	30	57	57	57	—2
Am Brake Sh ¼ag	8	39½	38¾	38¾	— ½
Am Br S pf 5¼	10	132	132	132	
Am Cable & Rad	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	18	86½	84⅞	86½	+1⅝
Am Can pf (7)	50	176¾	176¼	176¾	— ¾
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	24	45¼	43⅞	43⅞	—1¼
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	5	79	78½	79	+ ¼
Am Ch & Cable 1g	9	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4e)	120	111	111	111	
Am Colortype .30g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Am Cryo Sun ¼ag	2	16½	16½	16½	
Am C S 6%pfb	40	104½	103½	104½	+1
Am Dist (1)	21	29	28¼	28½	+ ½
Am Export L (1g)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Am & For Pow	139	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am F P 5½ 1.65k	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
Am&FP 5? 1.92k	3	80½	80	80	
Am & F P 2pf	137	22⅞	21⅞	22	+ ¼
Am-Haw 5% 1½g	7	34	33¼	33½	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	8	68½	68	68½	+ ¼
Am Ice	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am Internat ⅓ae	6	9	9	9	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	15	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Am Inv pf 2½g	30	42	42	42	+1
Am Locomotive	18	16¾	16½	16¾	
Am Loco pf 3½xk	10	105	104½	105	— ⅛
Am M&F Gy (.40g)	6	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	3	9⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Am Metal (1)	3	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅜
Am M 6%pf 6	20	122	122	122	+1½
Am News 1.80	50	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Am Pow & Lt	24	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Am P & L $6 pf	8	32½	32	32	— ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	9	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Am Rad & St .30g	142	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	14	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
Am Rlt pf 4½	137	65½	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅝
Am Saf Raz ½ag	1	14	14	14	
Am Seating (1e)	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	50	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Am Smelt & R (2)	17	43	42¼	42½	— ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	40	150½	150½	150⅜	— ⅝
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Am Stores (¾ag)	1	15	15	15	+ ½
Am Stove (.60g)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	10	33	32	32¼	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	155¼	155	155¼	
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	60	59¼	59½	
Am Tob B (3a)	7	61½	60½	61¼	+1
Am Tob pf (6)	140	140¼	139½	140¼	+1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ge	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	21	42¾	42¼	42⅝	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¾	118¼	118¾	
Am Wat Wks	75	8¾	8	8	— ¼
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	77	77	77	+1½
Am Woolen	4	7¾	7½	7½	
Am Woolen pf (2k)	2	71½	70⅞	71½	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	9	6½	6¼	6¼	
Am Z pr pf 2½xk	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
Anaconda 1g	44	29½	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¼ag	130	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Archer H Gl .15g	9	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Arch H G pf 5	3	114½	114½	114½	
APW Paper	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	4	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Armn III	227	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Armn III pr pf	14	62½	61¼	62½	+1½
Armstrong Ck ½g	18	40	38¾	40	+1¼
Arnold Const (½)	6	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	29	11½	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	50	88	87¾	87¾	+2
Assn DG 2pf 7	20	84	84	84	+2½
Asso Inv pf 5	92	104½	104½	104½	
Atch T & S F 3g	23	57½	56⅝	57⅛	— ¼
Atch T & S F pf 5	5	85½	85	85½	
Atl Cst Line 1½g	19	35¼	34	34¼	— ⅝
Atl Refin pf 4	1	111	110¾	111	+1
Atlas Corp ⅛g	30	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	120	62½	62	62	— ⅛
Atlas Tack .45g	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Austin Nichols	4	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
Aust Nich pr A	50	55½	55	55½	
Aviation Corp .10g	166	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	84	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	13½	13	13	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Bangor&A pf 5k	230	56	55⅛	55¾	— ¼
Barber Asph	23	21½	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Barber pf 2¼	70	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	18	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	—1
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	10	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	10	31	31	31	— ½
Beat Crm pf 3	70	104⅞	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Beech Creek 2	10	30	30	30	+1
Beech-N Pack 4	3	105	105	105	
Beding-Hem .80	2	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aire (2e)	39	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	17	38¾	38	38⅛	— ⅛
Benef Ind Lo .60g	1	17	17	17	
Best Foods (.60)	6	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60g	2	33⅞	33¼	33½	— ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	21	64¼	64	64½	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	118	117	117	—1
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	4	36	35½	35½	— ¾
Black & Dck 1.60	7	19	18¾	19	
Blaw-Knox .20g	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Blitz & L ⅛g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	7	18½	18¼	18¼	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	4	56½	56	56	— ½
Bon Ami A (4)	10	92	92	92	
Bon Ami B 2½	10	48	48	48	+ ¼
Bond Strs 1.60	13	26¾	26	26¼	— ⅜
Borden Co (.60g)	23	27¾	27	27	
Borg-Warner 1.60	20	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
Bower Roll B 1g	2	35	34½	35	+ ¾
Bridgeport Br ½g	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g	5	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Bkln Un Gas ½ag	3	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Buc yrus-Erie ½ag	14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	24	9⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	190	110½	109	109	—2¼
Budd Wheel ¼ag	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	2	23½	23½	23½	
Bulova Watch (2)	2	33¼	33¾	33¼	— ⅜
Burlng Mills .70g	42	30¼	29	30¼	+1¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
Bur Add M .60	25	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
Bush Term .20g	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
Butler Bros .30g	1	9	9	9	
Byers (AM) Co	2	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
Byers pf 7.20k	20	80½	80½	80½	
Byron Jack ½ag	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛

C

Calif Pack 1½g	6	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¾
Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	19	8¾	8½	8¾	
Campbell Wyn ½ag	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	16	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	100	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
Caro C & O (5)	30	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Carriers & Gen .20	4	5⅛	5	5	
Case (JI) Co 7e	2	122	121½	122	+ ½
Case (JI) pf 7	10	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	
Caterpil Trac (2)	7	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Co ½ag	13	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	111	111	111	+1
Celanese pr pf 7	70	124¼	124	124	— ½
Celotex Corp ½	10	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Celotex pf (5)	80	91¾	91½	91¾	
Cent Agguire 1½	13	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
Cent Found .10g	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
C Hi Ls pf 4½	10	105¾	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Cen RR N J	14	15	14½	15	
Cent Vio Sug 2½ge	6	21½	21	21⅜	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	39½	39	39	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	44	7¼	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cer-tain 6 pf	360	59¾	57½	59¾	+1¾
Chain Belt (½ag)	1	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	1	107	107	107	—1
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	45	44¾	44⅞	
Chi & E Ill	4	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1.50	9	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	13	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 5½	6	21¾	21¾	21½	+ ⅛

Bkts/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Mail & ½ag	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	9	19½	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	5	1¾	1½	1¾	
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	5	2½	2½	2½	
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16	16	16	
Chrysler Cp (1½ag)	46	79¼	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
Chtz Ice & F 1.20	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Cinty Invest	370	51	49	49	+2
Circ E Il pf 4½	6	113¾	113½	113½	— ¼
Circ Gr B pf 5	320	104½	104	104½	
Citrus Mat 1.20a	4	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	
Clartt Peabody 1g	6	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Clartt Peab pf 7	2	144½	144½	144½	+1
Coca-Cola (3)	2	110	110	110	
Coca-Cola A (3)	80	65	65	65	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	7	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Colo-P-P pf4½	30	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	+ ⅛
Collins & Alk	21	26½	25½	26½	+1
Col & South	370	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Col & South 1pf	50	11	11	11	
Col Fuel & Ir ½ge	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	4	23¼	23	23	— ½
Col Broadc B .60g	5	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ¼
Col G & El	424	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	10	67½	66½	67½	+ ⅜
Col G&E 5 pf 5	50	61¾	61	61¾	+1⅜
Colum Pict ½g	2	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¾	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅜
Colum Carbon (4)	2	92½	92	92	— ½
Comd Credit (3)	14	42½	41¾	42	— ⅜
Comf Invest. Tr 3g	18	44¼	43	43¼	—1¼
Com I T cvpf4¼k	110	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Comf Solvents .30g	23	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	549	1½	1	1	
Com & So pf 5k	14	58¾	57½	57¼	—1¼
Comwlth Ed .70g	25	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½ag	4	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Consol-Nairn (1)	5	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½ge	3	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Cor Cig pr pf6½	30	103½	103	103	— ½
Cons Copper	18	5¾	5½	5½	
Cons Edison 1.60	38	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	5	98	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	6	3½	3¼	3¼	
Cons Film pf 1½ck	6	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Cons Laundries	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Cons Vultee ½ag	16	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	15	25½	25	25	— ¼
Cons R R Cuba pf	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½	40	98	98	98	
Container Cp ½ag	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Cont Bak ½ag	43	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can (½gg)	9	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30g	109	7⅛	7	7	
Cont Oil Del (1)	27	35¼	35	35¼	
Copperweld Stl .80	10	13⅞	13½	13½	
Corn Exch 2.40	50	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	14	61½	61	61¼	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	4	179	178½	179	+ ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	90	21¼	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	140	106	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Crosley Co (½ge)	6	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½ge	11	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	15	15½	14⅞	15	
Crown Zel pf 5	20	94	94	94	
Crucible Steel 2e	7	36	35½	35½	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	6	79¾	79	79	— ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ⅓ae	27	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	4	106	103½	106	+5½
Cudahy Pack	34	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
Cunec Press 1½g	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	28	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Curt P pr pf 3½k	3	36½	35¾	35¾	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	47	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ½ge	1	23½	23½	23½	
Cutler-Hammer ½ag	3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼

D

Davison Chem .60e	6	18½	18¼	18¼	
Day P&L pf4½	10	113½	113¼	113½	+1
Decca Records (1)	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Dee & Co 1.35e	35	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
Dielec-Wem-G ⅜ag	2	20	20	20	
Del & Hudson	9	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
Del Lack & West	78	9¾	9½	9¾	— ¼
Den & R G W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Detroit Edison .60g	31	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	140	27¼	27	27½	— ⅜
Diam Match 1½	5	32	32	32	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½ag	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	3	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼ag	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½	260	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	3	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.20g	42	21⅝	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Douglas Aire 5a	3	70⅜	70¼	70¼	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	152¾	152½	152½	— ½
Dresser Mfg 1g	12	35	34	34¼	— ¼
Duriron Co	8	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
du Pont de N 1g	7	157⅛	156¾	156¾	— ¼

E

Eastern Air L	5	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	169½	168½	168½	— ¾
Edison (Th) G	3	41	41	41	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1g	4	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½gg)	13	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	23	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	1	63	63	63	—1
El Storage Bat 2	2	40¼	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Equit Off Bldg	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½gg)	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (½gg)	58	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	50½	50½	50½	— ½
Eureka V Cl ½ag	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	17	11½	11¼	11½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Exchange Buffet	19	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 3	4	40¼	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	22	27½	27	27¼	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr ¼ag	47	17¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	4	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	21	23¾	22½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	20	90½	90	90½	+ ½
Ferro Enamel	23	19½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
Fin P F Ins 1.60a	2	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
Firestone T&R 3½g	4	36¾	36½	36¾	
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+2¼
Flintkote (½g)	27	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
Florence Stove ½ag	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Steel	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	10	44½	42½	44	+1½
Foster Wheeler	3	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	36¾	36¼	36¾	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛

G

Gabriel Co (.20g)	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Gair (Robt) ¼ae	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	30	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	29	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Gar W Ind pf (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 2e	6	51	50½	50½	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	43	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	38	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	17¾	17	17¼	— ⅛
Gen Cali pf3½xk	60	95¼	94	94	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	47	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods .80a	21	40⅝	40¼	40½	
Gen Fds pf 4½	150	117	117	117	— ¼
Gen G & El A	2	2	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf	10	100	100	100	+1½
Gen Mills (4)	2	95½	59½	95½	— ⅞
Gen Mills Sel 5	10	131¾	131¾	131¾	+ ¾
Gen Motors (1g)	87	54¾	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	5	130	129½	129½	— ½
Gen O Adv .20e	2	5	4⅞	5	
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	9	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Gen Real & Util	33	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	5	23¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	350	80¾	79	79	— ¼
Gen Tel (2.60)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ⅓ag	8	20¼	19½	19½	— ½
Gen Time Inst	1	22½	22½	22½	
Gillette S Raz ¼ag	17	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	8	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛

Gladden Co (.60g)	13	20¾	20¼	20⅝	
Glidd (Advtf)	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
Goodrich B F ½ag	18	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
Goodyear T & R 1g	26	39¼	38¾	38⅞	
Goodyear pf (5)	4	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Gotham Hos (1xw)	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	50	.7¾	87¼	87¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	27	2¼	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Granby C Mine .60	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35g	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	6	33¾	33	33	— ¼
Gr N Ir Ore ct 2r	6	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	18	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½ag	7	26⅜	26½	26½	— ¼
Gr W Sug pf 7	50	149	148½	149	+2
Green (HL) (2g)	7	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	32	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½g	3	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½ge	2	39¼	39	39	— ¼

H

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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
60	Acme Wire (½g)	22	21	21
600	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5	5	5
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
2300	Airc Access (¼g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Air-Way ElAp(.10g)	101½	101½	101½
10	AlaPow86pf(6)	25	25	25
100	Allied Prod (2)	105	104½	104½
250	Alum Ltd (hRa)	117	115	116½
250	Alum Co Am (2g)	117	115	115
450	Alum Co Am pf(6)	113¼	113	113
100	Am Box Board (⅛e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
5400	Am Capital B	25	24½	25
200	Am Cap pf (.18k)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	39	36¾	37½
1000	Am C P&LA (⅜g)	39	34½	34⅝
800	AmCP&La2new(.24g)	34½	34½	34½
100	Am Cit P&LB	2¾	2¾	2¾
2900	AmSyan B (.60)	41	40¼	41
107	Am&FgnP war	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
1100	AmGas&El (1.60)	26⅞	26¼	26⅝
2600	AmGas&El pf(4¾)	107⅞	107½	107¾
50	AmGen2pf(2)	35	35	35
25	AmGen$2½pf(2½)	37¾	37¾	37¾
550	A Hard Rub(¼g)	27	27	27
150	Am Laun Mch(1g)	27½	22½	22¾
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	16	16	16
1800	Am Marsc atbo	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Am Pot & Ch (1½e)	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2700	Am Republics(.10g)	11¼	11	11
2700	Am Superpow	1⅛	¾	¾
700	Am Superpow pf	16	15¾	16
400	Am Writ Pap	4½	4¼	4¼
700	Amch Pest P (.15g)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
200	Apex Elec Mfg	12½	12½	12½
40	Appal El Pw pf	106⅝	106	106⅝
900	Ark Nat Gs	4½	4¼	4½
8400	Ask Nat Gas A	4½	4¼	4½
30	Ask P & L 1f (7)	916	90½	90½
8650	Aro Equip	19⅞	19	19
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅛	5m	5⅛
100	Atl Rayon (¼g)	6	6	6
1200	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Automat Prod (½g)	80⅝	80¾	80¾
100	Axton-Fish A	28¾	25½	26
900	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	38¾	38	38⅝
450	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	69¾	69¼	69¼
1300	Baldwin Loco war	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Baldwin Rub (½)	2⅜	2½	2½
300	Barium Stk Sft	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Bari & Beel A (1.20)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Basic Refract	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
1400	Beech Aire (1e)	127⅛	127¾	127¾
30	Bell Tel Can (hS)	¾	¾	¾
200	Berk & Gray Furn	14¾	14⅝	14¾
600	Bliss (E W) (2)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1000	Blue Ridge	4	4	4
150	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	43	43	43
300	Blumenthal (8)	13½	13½	13½
50	Bohack (BC)	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
50	Borne Scrymn (1g)	27½	27½	27½
100	Bourjois (¾e)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
500	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1½	1½	1½
4300	Bras Tr L&P (¾g)	21	20¾	20⅞
300	Breeze Corp (.80g)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3500	Brewst Aero	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
700	Bridgpt Mach	7	7	7
100	Brill A	74	74	74
100	Brill pf	18½	18½	18½
200	Br-Am Oil (hi)	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Br-Am Tb br (.225G)	15	15	15
100	Br-Am Tb reg .225G	15	15	15
100	Brown-P Dist	14	1⅛	1⅛
1500	Brown Rubber	9¼	9⅛	9¼
300	Buckeye PL (.40g)	15¾	15½	15⅝
4100	BufN&EP pf	89½	89⅝	89⅝
150	Buf N&EP 5pf	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
400	Bunk Hill&S (1)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cab El Prod vtc	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	CanCar&Pf(.88k)	4¾	4¼	4¾
200	CanIndAlca(h.10g)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
2600	Can Marconi (h.04g)	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛
7100	Carrier Corp	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
2400	Catalin Am (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Cen & SW Ut	9½	9½	9½
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Cen M Pw 7 pf (7)	91½	90	90
80	CenNYPw pf (5)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	84¾	84¾	84¾
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	8⅞	8⅞	7¼
225	Chi Riv & Mch (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Chief Cons Mng	1	1	1
25	Childs pf	17⅝	17¾	17¼
2600	Cities Service	96½	95¼	97¾
50	Cit Svc pf	98¼	10⅜	11
1500	Cit Svc pf B	96½	96½	96½
20	Cit Svc pf BB	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	City Auto Stog (.60)	30⅜	30⅛	30½
300	Clev El Ill (2¼e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Colon Develop	3¼	3⅛	3¼
700	Colo Fuel& I war	52½	52½	52½
50	Colt P F Arms (5e)	48½	46½	48¼
480	Colum G & E pf (8)	1	1	1
9700	Comm'lth & So war	20½	20¼	20½
400	Comm P Svc (1.60)	61½	61½	61½
700	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	108½	109½	109½
10	Con G&E BalpfC(4)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Cons Gas Ut	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Cons Ret Strs(¼g)	10	9⅞	9⅞
600	Cons Sti Corp(½g)	91¾	91	91
110	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	13½	13½	13½
100	Cont Roll&St(½g)	12	12¾	13
300	Cooper-Bess (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Copper Range (½g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
3100	Corroon & Rey	3⅜	3	3
900	Cosden Petro	22	21½	22
125	Cosden Petro pf	22¾	22½	22¾
600	Creole Pet	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	C W Liquid	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Crown C Pet	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Crown C Int A(.10k)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	19¾	20	20
8200	CubanAlSug(2½e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
400	Darby Pet (¼g)	18½	18½	18½
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Dejay Strs (¼g)	19⅜	19	19
300	Dennison Mfg A(.30g)	4¼	4	4
400	Derby Oil	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Det Mich Stove (10g)	24	24	24
20	De Vilbiss (2)	69¾	69¾	69¾
25	Draper Corp (3)	29	29	29
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	East Gas & F	37¾	37¾	38⅛
75	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	58	58	58
75	East G&F pr pf (4½)	11	11	11
1100	East Sta Corp	22	22	22
50	East Sta pf A	39¾	39¾	39¾
300	East Stg As pf (1¼k)	6	6	6
1300	Easy Wash MB (½e)	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
13300	El Bond & Sh	67	66½	66⅞
800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	61¾	61¾	61¾
3	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	30	29¾	30
100	El P&L 2 pf A	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
700	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
400	Emsco D&Eq (.35e)	12⅛	12¼	12¼
900	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
275	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	34¼	34	34
700	Esquire Inc (.20g)	8½	8¼	8½
800	Fairchild Av (1e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Fairchild En & Air	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Falstaff Brew	17	16⅝	16⅝
400	Fansteel Met (⅛e)	6	6	6
300	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
300	Ford M Can A (h1)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Fuller (G A) (2e)	2	2	2
800	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	100	100	100
50	Gen G&E pf B	61¾	61½	61¾
50	Gen Pub S pf	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	Gen Share	74	73	73
20	Gen Share pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
75	Gen Pow Sec $6 pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
700	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	35½	35½	35½
125	Godchaux Sug A	11¼	11¼	11⅜
300	Godchaux Sug B	102	102	102
20	Godchaux 8 pf (7)	7-32	7-32	7-32
8300	Goldfield Con	7⅞	7	7-32
300	Gray Mfg	81	81½	82
100	Gt Atl&P pw 2¼g)	33¾	33¼	33¾
350	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Green(T&D (1e)	48	47⅝	48
3400	Gulf Oil (1)	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Hall Lamp (.20G)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	HarvardBrew .05G	6	6	6
100	Hat Cor Am B(⅝g)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
300	Hearn D Strs	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1100	Hecla Min	24½	24⅜	24½
100	Heyden Chem	29	28	29
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	26⅝	26	26⅝
200	Horn & Hard	74¾	74¾	74¾
600	Humble Oil	43¾	43½	43¾
100	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Huyler's	22½	22	22½
250	Huyler's pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Hydro El Sec	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4¾	4¼	4¼
2100	Il Iowa Pow	8¾	8½	8½
1000	Il Iowa Pow div ct	38	37½	38
900	Il Iowa Pwpf(1¾k)	14½	14½	14½
100	Il Zinc(.85g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Imp Oil Ltdreg(h¼)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Imp Tb Can (h .40a)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
300	Indus Finan vtc	1½	1¼	1¼
200	InsCoNAm (2½)	81½	81	81½
300	Int Cig Mch (.80g)	15¼	14⅝	15¼
600	Int Hyd-El pf	10⅜	10¼	10¼
300	Int Indust	4¾	4¼	4¼
1900	Int Petrol (h1)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	9	9	9
100	Int Prod (⅛g)	1¼	1⅛	1
200	Int S Rai B	8½	8½	8½
100	Int Util A	½	½	½
800	Int Util B	4	4	4
100	Inters Pw Del pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Invest Roy (.04)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1900	Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
1200	Jacobs (FL)	9	9	9
400	Jeannette Gla	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
25	JerCP&L$5pf(5½)	93½	93½	93½
20	Jer CP&L T pf (7)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
200	Ken-RadT&LA (⅝e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1600	KingstonrPod(.10g)			

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	97	96½	96½
100	Kreas (S H) pf (.80)	14¼	14¼	14¼
90	Lack RR NJ	38	37¾	38
2400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12⅝	12¾	12½
100	Le Tourneau (1)	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞
100	Lefe Real pf	16	16	16
2900	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	9	8⅞	8⅞
2000	Leonard Oil Dev	1	¾	¾
400	Line Material (⅛o)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	16	15½	15½
800	Long Is Lig	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
100	Long Is L pf	41½	41½	41½
225	Long Is L pf B	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
300	Loudon Pack st	1¼	1¼	1¼

INSURANCE of Every Description

☆

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Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
1100	Louis L & E (.20g)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
200	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mapes Cons (2)	35	35	35
300	Marion St Shov	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Mass Util Assc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	McCord Rad B	4¼	4	4⅛
200	McWill Dredg (½g)	13¼	12	13
3400	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Mercant Strs (1g)	24	24	24
50	Mer-C&SpfA(3¾k)	103¼	103¼	103¼
1100	Mich Bumper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Michigan Sug	1½	1½	1½
500	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	MicromatHone(.20e)	5½	5⅝	5⅝
200	Mid St P A vtc(.45g)	6¼	6¼	6½
200	MidWCorp(.30g)2d	8½	8¾	8½
225	Midvale (1½)	30½	30	30¼
500	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
550	MinnMin&M(1.20)	57½	56⅝	57
500	Molybdenum (¼g)	8¼	8	8
50	Monarch MT (1½g)	19	19	19
1800	Monogram Pict	3½	3	3½
800	MtCityCop(.15g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Mupr Oh Mfg (.30g)	14½	14¼	14⅜
100	MuskegPRing(.45g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Muskogee (⅛g)	8½	8⅛	8½
1800	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
100	Nat Cont (1)	12½	12⅜	12½
1100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11	11¼
100	Nat Refin	7	7	7
500	Nat Rub Mich (½g)	12¾	12½	12⅝
200	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Nat Un Rad	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Navarro Oil (.20g)	20	20	20
100	Nestle-Le Mur A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	New Eng Pow Asso	4	4	4
75	NEPA 6 pf (2k)	46	46	46
10	New Eng T&T	104¼	104¼	104¼
900	New Idea Inc (.60)	20	19½	19¾
500	N J Zinc (1½)	64½	64½	64½
42	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
50	NYC Omnibus war	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	NY Shipbuildsh	18½	18½	18½
40	NY Wat Svc pf	55½	55½	55½
4700	Niag Hud Pow	3½	3⅜	3⅜
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
4700	Niag Hud 2 pf	3½	3⅜	3⅜
700	Niag Sh Md B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Nia-Sem-P (1g)	11¾	11½	11½
1400	Noma Elec (¼g)	4¼	4	4
2200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	11⅛	11	11⅛
100	Nor Am Ray A (½g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Nor Sta Pw A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Novadel-Ag(2)	26½	26½	26½
6000	Ogden Corp(¾g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Okla Nat Gas pf(3)	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	Okla NGcvpf(5½)	115	1115	115
300	Pac G&E 6pf(1½)	34½	34½	34½
2600	Pantepec Oil Ven	6⅛	5⅞	6
400	Parkersburg R&R (⅛g)	18½	18½	18½
800	Pennroad (⅛e)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
300	Pa⅜Cent Airl	15⅜	15	15⅛
30	Pa P&L $6 fp (6)	93	92	92
10	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Phila Co(4.38g)	8½	8½	8½
1100	Phoenix Sec	22	21¼	21¾
1400	Phoen Sec pf (3)	56⅝	56⅜	56½
1200	Pioneer Gold	57⅛	56¼	57
310	Pitts & L E (2½g)	95¾	95¾	95¾
100	Pitts Pi Gl (1½g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2000	Polaris Mng (.03e)	9	9	9
900	Potrero Sugar	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Premier Gld (h.06)	2	2	2
3200	Prod Corp	111¼	111¼	111¼
50	Pur Sd P&Lt $5pf	68⅜	68	68¼
400	Pur Sd P&L $6 pf	12½	12½	12½
200	Pyle-Nat (1)	90	90	90
20	Quaker Oats (4)	2	1⅞	2
16200	R KO opt war	11	11	11
100	Rwy & Lt Inv A	18	17⅞	18
100	Raym Conc (1a)	51	51	51
20	Raym Conc pf (3)	51	12¾	13
500	Ray theon Mfg	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Red Bank Oil	26⅛	25¾	26¼
300	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	½	½	½
1000	Reiter-Fost	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2400	Republic Avia (¼g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Rheem Mfg (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Richmond Rad (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Rio Grande V G vtc	103⅞	103	103⅞
120	Roch G&E pf D (6)	4½	4½	4½
100	Root Pet	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	Royal Type (1½g)	4¾	4½	4½
300	Ryan Aero (.55e)	3½	3½	3½
800	St Regis Pap	136	135	136
100	St Regis Pap pf	7	6¾	6¾
1000	Salt Dome Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Samson Unit	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Schulte (DA)	36	36	36
50	Schulte (DA) pf	54	54	54
30	Scran-SBW pf	1	1	1
200	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1400	Seiberling Rub (½g)	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
2300	Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Selected Ind cv	9½	9½	9½
100	Shat-Denn (½g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Sherwin-Wms (3)	88	88	88
23	Silex (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Solar Aire (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Solar Mfg (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
3700	Sonotone (.10g)	4	4	4
300	Soss Mfg(.10g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
300	So Cal Ed B pf(1½)	31¼	31¼	31½
100	Sou Pipe L(.36g)	8½	8½	8½
2300	Spencer Shoe(¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Stand Dredg (.20e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	StandDredgpf(1.60)	16	16	16
100	St Pow&Lt	16½	16½	16½
200	St Pow&LB	½	½	½
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2700	Starrett Corp vtc	11½	11½	11½
300	Steel Al Prod (.90e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Sterl Brew (.30e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Stinnes (H)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19	19	19
7100	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	4⅞	5
200	Tagartt	4¾	4½	4½
300	Tampa El (.80g)	21½	21½	21½
700	Technicolor	13½	13¼	13¼
2100	Tob Prod Exp	5	5	5
20	Todd Shipyds(1¼g)	66¼	66¼	66¼
200	Tonopah Min (.05g)	11	⅞	⅞
100	Trans-Lux	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1800	Transwest Oil (¼g)	15¾	14¾	15¾
100	Tubize Chat A (3g)	64	64	64
200	TungSolL pf (.80)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	3	3	3
300	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
5100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Unit Corp war	⅜	⅜	⅜
7800	Unit Gas	12½	12¼	12½
200	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Unit Lt & Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Unit Lt & Pow B	4	4	4
500	Unit Lt & P pf	46¾	46	46⅞
225	Unit Shoe M (36a)	71½	71	71¾
70	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46	46	46
1400	U S Foil B	6⅛	6	6
200	US Graphite (.35g)	9	9	9
900	US Radiator	3⅛	3	3
400	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Unit WallPap (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
100	Univ Cooler A	7½	7½	7½
1600	Univ Corp vtc	18½	18¼	18½
100	Univ Prod (.80g)	20	20	20
200	Utah-IdahoSug(.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	UtahP&L pf(5½k)	58	58	58
100	Utility Equit	2	2	2
25	Util Equit pr (1¼k)	75	75	75
500	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
75	Valspar pf (2¼e)	28½	28¼	28½
800	Venezuel Pet	7¾	7¼	7⅛
10	Virg Pub Ser pf	71	71	71
200	War Bakvtc (.15g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Walker Min	½	½	½
600	WestVaC&C(⅛e)	5½	5½	5⅝
300	West Air Lines	10	9¾	9¾
100	Wichita R Oil	7	7	7
100	William(C B) —	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200	Wms Oil-O Mat	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Wright Harg(.30)	3¼	3¼	3¼

Total stock sales today (estimated) 360,000 shares. Year ago 46,018 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
14	Am P & L 6s 2016	102¾	102½	102½
3	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	92½	92½	92½
6	As Elec 4½s 53	68½	68	68
3	As G&E 5½s 77	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	As G & E 5s 58	24½	24½	23¾
13	As G & E 4½s 49	24	24	23¾
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	119⅛	118	118¼
74	Baldw L 5s 50	99½	99½	99½
32	Can Nor P 5s 53	37½	36¼	37
37	Cen St El 5½s 54	37½	37½	37½
18	Cen St El 5s 48	53½	53½	53½
21	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	93½	93½	93½
4	Cities Ser 5s 69	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	Cities Ser 5s 58	94¼	94	94¼
29	Cities Ser 5s 50	98¾	98½	98½
10	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	94½	94½	94½
5	Cit S Pow 5½s 53	94½	94	94¼
7	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	83	83	83
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103	103	103
10	East G&P 4s 56 A	89½	89¼	89½
24	Elec P&L 5s 2030	98¾	98	98¾
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	105½	105¾	105¾
3	Grand Trunk 4s 50	98½	98½	98½
8	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	104¾	104½	104¾
3	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	100½	100½	100¼
3	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
7	Ind Svc 5s 50	87	86¾	87
3	Ind Svc 5s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	84½	83	84¼
9	Inters Pow 6s 52	84¼	84¼	84¼
14	Inters Pow 5s 57	30	30	30
3	It Sup Pw 6s 63 A	107½	107½	107½
12	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Miss Riv P 5s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	61¾	61¾	61¾
12	N Eng G&E 5s 50	62	62	62
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	94½	94	94
5	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	92¼	91¾	91¾
4	N Eng Pow 5s 48	81	81	81
5	Nor Con Ut5½s 48A	110	110	110
3	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	104½	104½	104½
8	Pac P&L 5s 55	105¼	105	105
4	Pen Con P&L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	103½	103½	103½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	103⅝	103½	103⅝
12	Shaw W&P 4½s 70 D	105	104⅞	105
31	So Cal Ed 3s 65	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	72	71¾	72
5	Spalding 5s 89	80¾	80½	80¾
11	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	80½	80½	80½
†	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	80½	80⅛	80½
4	St

Role of Lawyers On Peace Discussed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Members of the legal profession throughout the United Nations should serve as "a directive force" for justice to victims of the Axis forces, according to recommendations placed before the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild meeting under the chairmanship of Robert W. Kenny, Attorney General of California and President of the Guild, at a meeting at the Commodore Hotel here over the week end.

The recommendation will not be placed before the Guild membership. The subject, already being studied by one of the most widely known firms of international lawyers here, is seen in legal circles as one of the most complex growing out of the war.

The recommendations submitted to the Executive Board of the Guild were not accompanied by a specific report on how the task should be accomplished, but suggested that the ascertainment of facts from witnesses, the calculation of the damages committed, and the gathering of testimony and documentary data were lines of procedure lawyers could comfortably follow.

Another resolution approved President Roosevelt's executive order in the setting up of the Office of War Mobilization.

CLASSIFIED

HOUSES FOR SALE

WALTHAM, MASS.—6-rm. Dutch Colonial in excellent condition on lovely residential hill location; elec. kitchen, bath and extra lav.; 2-car garage; screened piazza; 2 minutes to trains. Owner, Waltham 0424 after 6 p. m.

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FOR SALE, Charming Brewster—Furnished 8-room cottage, bath, screened porch, elec. and coal ranges, fireplace; 2-car garage; near beach and Christian Science church. Write MRS. ALLAN J. COOKE, Milford, Mass.

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SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottages, fireplace, elec., beach; bus; deliveries. Colonel Campbell, 378 Marlboro St., Boston. Ken. 2046.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

TEACHERS (EXCEPTIONAL)

A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, an experienced mathematics teacher and a successful teacher of history are being sought to head and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional, but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

2 INSTRUMENT MAKERS
Work in research laboratory. Previous experience. $2000-5000 per year. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

WANTED — Porter, shipping centre, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE general housworker, assist with cooking. Christian Scientists preferred. Write giving qualifications and references. Box 183, Deanwood School, Shelton, Conn.

COMPANION-HELPER who can help in home, drive car; be member of family consisting gentleman and daughter; every consideration shown; modest remuneration. Write Box F-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER—Entire charge, small modern apartment, 2 adults, pleasant surroundings. Phone evenings, Atwater 9-0634, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER
Young woman wanted as soon as possible; must be a Christian Scientist. Write Box J-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS-teacher, Christian Scientist preferred, summer school term, in private school for retarded children. Write qualifications and references Deanwood School, Box 183, Shelton, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, Materials Handling and Plant Transportation Engineer, over draft age, seeks responsible position; vicinity of New York or northern New Jersey preferred. Write Box B-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Administrative or sales connection where 25 years' sales and sales promotion in rubber and allied fields may be applied to needs of some reliable manufacturer; widely known throughout New England; excellent health and physique; draft exempt; interested only where energy, ability and integrity will permit earnings in excess of $5,000; references furnished when personal interview arranged. N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORK WITH RESPONSIBILITY of management and with future in small established organization desired by currently employed sales representative, with yearly sales over several million dollars; wide practical business experience for age 34; family; university degree; highest references. Write Box G-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS WANTED

OPENING for experienced organist, Christian Science church in western Massachusetts; references. Write Box J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED—One interested in Christian Science preferred. Apply by writing First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

RELIABLE woman wishes room in Protestant home in exchange for doing evening chores; Chestnut Hill-Brookline vicinity preferred. Address Box K-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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I WILL PAY
ALL CASH
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Preferably located in New England with an annual peace-time net income of at least $25,000.
I will purchase outright and pay all cash for a business that meets my requirements. Confidential negotiations should be initiated by principals only (no brokers) directly with me or through their bank or legal counsel, assuring no embarrassing disclosures in any directions. I am a principal and not a broker. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD. Send scrap dental gold, any kind, any amount, or extractions containing gold. Fair grading, cash returns. National Gold Buyers, Eureka, Calif. P. O. Box 333.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	24c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 229 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 309 LAF 3609

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-small pens.
PENCRAFT, INC., 9 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4630.

RUG CLEANING

NAP-OL Rug Cleaning Process
OSCAR O. POHMER & SON
453 4th Avenue, N. Y. C. AS 4-7650

TYPEWRITERS

RENTED for any period, portable or standard; also repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 130 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison. MU 2-0883, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHck 4-4400.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Going to Be Married on His Furlough?
Bridal Lingerie
Whether you are going to be a bride with veil and orange blossoms or an informal bride in a two-piece suit, you'll want Bridal Lingerie of real daintiness. We have matched Sets or you may buy the pieces separately. Ask to see the new off-white Lingerie, Opaline, they call it. Exquisitely lace trimmed or embroidered.
Gowns, $3.98 to $5.95
Slips, to match, $2.98 and $3.98
Panties, to match, $1.98 to $2.98
Fourth Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at So. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
Collingswood, N. J.
Collateral Loans 4%

C. P. MOHRFELD, Inc.
24 Lees Avenue
Collingswood, N. J.
COAL FUEL OIL

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
383 Main Street OR 3-9880

Chas. J. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4090

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

NORRIS and BRODY
Superior Market
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Free quick delivery 30 Greenwood Ave.
OR. 4-7715 East Orange

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

KROLL
The Jeweler
Longines, Gruen and Bulova Watches for the Graduate
Divided payments up to 10 months
584 MAIN STREET—NEXT TO NUT'S

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

RESSLER'S FUR SHOP
47 East Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.
Established 1910
We will be glad to give you an estimate for Storing, Repairing, and Remodeling of Your Old Coat
Or Give You an Allowance for a New One
Telephone Englewood 3-8454

HACKENSACK

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-6416

HADDONFIELD

OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 8955—Nite Phone 3969-W
Tanner Street Haddonfield, N. J.

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored shirts
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
BURNETT'S PURE VANILLA
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
Springfield Av., at Pierson Rd., So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-0792

POPULAR MARKET
Daily Consignments of Fruit and Vegetables
Foreign and Domestic
167 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-1720

INDIVIDUALIZED
Permanent Waves
By
EDMOND
189 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-0787

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
Victory Garden Seeds
Fertilizer
Paint
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

"THE ROSALIND"
INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Hats ready made and to order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Est. 1880 62 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

LAZARUS
PRINTING co.
54 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
• Printing • Stationery • Office Supplies
Call Charles E. Flaceus, Mitchell 2-2838

NEW BRUNSWICK

Phone 6455-W
Gift Shop
BERTHA LUISE GIFTS
209 New York Ave.
New Brunswick, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts.
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Supreme Wave, ¾ for $6.50
Ends $6.00
Machineless Wave $8.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

Camp Needs
Careful Personalized Fitting
Posturbilder Shoes
64 So. Orange Ave. Nr. Scotland Rd.
SO 2-4822

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of of Federal Reserve System

Passaic 2-2841-2
SHERMAN PRINTING COMPANY
A Modern Printing Service
12 PASSAIC AVENUE
PASSAIC, N. J.

Stencheverts
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
33 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: 6-2956J3. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St. Tel. PL. 6-2637
Good News for Our Readers
MEN AND WOMEN
Enjoy the amazing comfort of a shoe that really fits.
The Conformal Personalized Shoe is a treat for one that wants comfort. Stop in our shop and be convinced.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
SAM'S SHOE SHOP

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868 Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual Gifts and Cards thru the year
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.
Tel. Bound Brook 514-J

F. A. KIRCH and CO.
Hardware
108 North Ave.
Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-0578

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

JEAN'S MILLINERY
FOR YOUR HATS AND HANDBAGS
38 E. Ridgewood Avenue

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1201 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-3006—07
Plant Store 439 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

(Continued)

SUMMER GOODS
Garden Furniture, Beach Chairs, Beach Umbrellas and Garden Equipment of every description. Also Picnic Supplies of All Kinds. Mail and Phone Orders Filled.
RI 6-0106-0107
Ridgewood Hardware Co.
Incorporated
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

RUTHERFORD

Modern Carpet Cleaning and Rug Works
(Est. 1901)
Domestic and Oriental Rugs
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
396 Wood-Ridge Ave., Wood-Ridge
Tel. RUtherford 2-4574

Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

GOSSARD CORSETS
Every type of garment carried in stock.
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
488 CEDAR LANE TEL. 6-1464

For Good Furniture
Ronald FURNITURE COMPANY
TEANECK ROAD AT CEDAR LANE • TEANECK
"It pays to come to Ronald's"

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
454 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-1656

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
Children's Haircutting a Specialty
Friendly Service in a Friendly Atmosphere
740 Chestnut Avenue
Opposite Municipal Parking Lot

TRENTON

Yards
New Summer Hats
Second Floor 4 No. Broad St.
CROASDALE & ENGELHART
Jewelers
Wedding and Graduation Gifts
9 S. Montgomery Street Phone 6814

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisors in the purchase of Insurance since 1921.
83 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3115 and 2-0200

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

HETHERINGTON & METTGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1631 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
We stock only the finest brands of Groceries, Table Delicacies and Candies
552 Main Street Telephone 6-3500

RINGS... BRACELETS and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

NATALIE NADELE
568 Main Street
Ladies' Apparel and Accessories

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.

Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place Ardmore 2741

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choose a More Beautiful Diamond
set in a more distinguished mounting, from our collection of finer engagement rings, priced from $100.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
108 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

the **STURGIS** *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4811
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3134

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued from previous page)

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg., 1235 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

MR. GOODWOOD
MAY LUMBER CO.
Fairfax 2800
1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

J. R. HUSSER PRINTING CO.
SALES BOOKS
BUSINESS FORMS
LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4333

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

READING

Get your home and garden ready for summer NOW!
—for complete assortments
—for low prices—shop at
POMEROY'S

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

ST. LAWRENCE Guernsey MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

Roswell Phillips
INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8201

SEWICKLEY

LUX SUDS IN A SECOND

SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1100 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Ball Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SWARTHMORE

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

MARTEL'S
Self Service Market
LOW PRICES
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Route 320

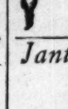
UPPER DARBY

COLD WAVES
Beautiful, comfortable, durable—no heat at all.
National Hairdressers
50 S. 60th St. Boulevard 0281

Just Arrived Direct from Florida
Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 85c
Grapefruit 3 for 25c
Pink Meats 3 for 30c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just West 60th St. Term.

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE PEOPLE'S"
Sheppard's
CONSTELLATION FOOTWEAR
6806 Market Street Upper Darby, Pa.
Open Eves. Blvd. 9797

FUR STORAGE
Remodeling and Repairing
BORYNACKS
Furs Exclusively
7030 Terminal Square Blvd. 1188



Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6015 Market St. Blvd. 0415

Jantzen and Catalina Swim Suits
for men and women
Blackstone Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Blvd. 114 Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone for Appointment

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

PRINTING
Embossing, Engraving, Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Cards, Letterheads, Multigraphing
J. P. HAMILL
First National Bank Bldg. PE 2311

Visit DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue
8th Anniversary Sale
A Smart New Crop of Cotton Fashions
to keep you cool and lovely all summer
THE CHARME SHOP
Dresses Millinery Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Penn. Avenue and Wood Street
have been serving the mothers of Wilkinsburg since 1889
Remember Mother's Day—May 9

KISER BROTHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS
755 Penn Avenue PE. 4875

YORK

Frisby's
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Ambushments (II Chron. 20:22) —*Am'-boosh-ments* (a short, oo short as in look, e clipped-short as in silent).

An old formation in the written language even in the time of the Authorized version of the Bible, and one exactly equivalent to the plural noun of the original Hebrew text. The rendering, then, of II Chron. 20:22, "the Lord set ambushments against," is literal. The meaning, however, does not run readily clear, and translators have exercised ingenuity in finding an interpretative phrasing. As far back as the Greek Septuagint, the passage was turned somewhat as follows:

. . . the Lord caused the sons of Ammon to war against Moab and Mount Seir.

When it came to Latin, an expression was tried amounting to the following:

. . . turned their wiles against themselves.

The German Bible prefers a literal construction, notwithstanding the obscurity; while the Russian breaks away with what is the same as "God provoked dissension between the Ammonites, the Moabites, and the inhabitants of Mount Seir."

Asswaged (Gen. 8:1)—*A-swajd'* (first *a* clipped-short as in account, second long).

From the fourteenth century down. The Oxford Dictionary notes that the *w* represents the spelling employed from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. The intransitive use of the verb in the meaning of "to abate" is old, if not common; it is regarded by Oxford as now obsolete. Ferrar Fenton modernizes with "the waters dried"; while an American Translation does it with "the waters subsided."

Bestial — *Best'-yal* (*e* short, *a* clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *bes'-chal* (*e* short, *a* clipped-short). Placed in Webster's list of disputed pronunciations, all on account of the *ti*. There will never be complete agreement, perhaps, on the utterance of this combination of consonant and vowel. Shall each letter have its natural value? Shall the i be treated like a *y*? Shall the *ti* be transmuted into a *ch*? However that point may be settled, authorities come together on a short *e* for the vowel of the first syllable.

Means "brutish"; going since the fourteenth century.

Darius (Dan. 6:1)—*Da-ri'-us* (*a* as in *sofa*, *i* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

"Darius the Mede," accounted an earlier Persian monarch than the one sending the expedition against the Greeks that met defeat at Marathon. But his place in history is matter of dispute with scholars.

Japheth (Gen. 9:18) — *Ja'-feth* (*a* long, *e* short).

One of Noah's sons, his name stands in English letters with final *th* or *t*, according to choice. The Blackletter edition of the Bible of 1611 has the spelling of *t*; but editors have changed to *th*, for consistency's sake. Davis's Dictionary of the Bible (1942) rules for the *th* spelling.

Jehoshaphat (II Chron 20:1)—*Je-hosh'-a-fat* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* and the second *a* short, first *a* as in *sofa*).

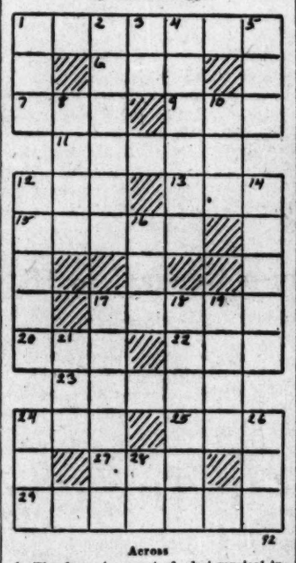
A king of Judah of high repute and uncommon achievements; flourished in the ninth century B. C. As warrior, he met particular success against an alliance of neighboring tribes that broke up from internal strife.

Seir (II Chron. 20:10)—*Se'-ir* (*e* long, i short).

A mountainous tract at the southeastern corner of the Holy Land, where people lived who joined a confederacy to fight Judah, though to no avail; for they were set upon by their allies, the Ammonites and the Moabites, and were destroyed before the army of Judah appeared on the scene.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The drone is a part of what musical instrument?
6—Vase.
7—Samuel was brought up by whom?
9—What is a device to check the course of anything moving?
11—The garret is what?
12—Candlenut tree.
13—Devoured.
15—Shuh-shuh-gah of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is what bird?
17—Soldiers sometimes do what in double time?
20—What do you call one that represents what is newest?
22—Not in.
23—A mantelpiece is what?
24—Who was third king of Judah?
25—Fore and ——.
27—Tavern.
29—You might see a drum major in what (pl.)?

Down

1—Royal jelly should remind you of what insect?
2—Owl of Edward Lear's poem plays what musical instrument?
3—Pair (abbr.)
4—Kenkapot is what in Kenneth Roberts's "Northwest Passage"?
5—Shade tree.
6—What is a rich fabric woven from metal threads?
10—If you emulated Donald Crisp, would you act, run, or fly?
13—Who is the tricky Chinese character in Bret Harte's "Plain Language from Truthful James"?
14—How many arms has an octopus?
16—Eggs.
17—What is a fine camlet made from hair of Angora goat?
18—What is first name of Mr. Hayes, great Negro tenor?
19—What do you call the gauntlet of a short glove?
21—What is a suffix forming feminine nouns?
24—What is a small Egyptian snake?
26—What is a contraction of "it is"?
28—Symbol for natrium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun— By Corka

"Nothing's broken. I called you to complain about my electric bill."

A Verse for Today . . .

Turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment and wait on thy God continually.
—Hos. 12:6

In Lighter Vein

Subtle Approach

"I fear I can see no chance of your ever succeeding as a writer, Miss Withers—er—you don't happen to know of anyone wishing to dispose of a typewriter?"
—Punch ©

An Example

"The English," remarked a French orator, "are not much inclined toward the study of the French language, and when they do pick up a few words of our language they are sometimes inclined after a time to think such words belong to their own nation.

"Once," he continued, "when our fleet was at Portsmouth visiting the English fleet and helping to cement friendly relations between France and England, an English sailor exclaimed, 'Say, Frenchie, what's the bloomin' French for entente cordiale?'"

Daily Anecdote

On the Other Foot

When Champ Clark was practicing law in Missouri he would amble by the office of the Bowling Green Times every day, and there he would generally see its editor, Billy Mayhall, standing in the doorway. This went on for a year, but the two men never exchanged a greeting.

Then Clark decided to run for public office, and in the course of his campaign sent a friend to solicit Mayhall's vote. Mayhall replied that Clark could not have it, since the young candidate had lived in the town over a year and yet had not made the editor's acquaintance.

When Clark heard this he hastened down to the newspaper office, where he found Mayhall busy setting up type.

"Billy," he said, not without some feeling, "I'm afraid you've got something against me. I've been passing your office a year now and you've never spoken to me."

When Mayhall realized how neatly the tables had been turned upon him he laughed heartily, extended his hand, and said, "Clark, you can count on my vote!"

Did You Ever Wonder

What Important War Services Can Be Rendered by Carbon Dioxide Gas?

We are using gas in this war. The gas, however, is not poisonous and is used to save lives and equipment in battle areas and in war industries on the home front.

The gas referred to is carbon dioxide, described in textbooks as CO_2, a colorless, odorless gas, half again as heavy as air. It will not support combustion. A burning torch thrust into a bucket of CO_2 would be instantly extinguished.

Being heavier than air, carbon dioxide gas settles down over the area above which it is released and penetrates all the hidden cracks and crevices, extinguishing all flame and smoldering embers.

In war plants, automatic systems controlled by heat-sensitive detectors spray clouds of CO_2 gas into any space in which a fire may start. The gas is stored in steel cylinders under pressures of around 850 pounds to the square inch, and when the valves are opened automatically by the detectors, the gas rushes through steel pipes to spray from strategically placed nozzles. On emerging from the nozzle into the open air, the compressed CO_2 expands to 450 times its previous volume, forming a huge cloud of flame-smothering gas.

Carbon dioxide fire-fighting equipment is also playing a big role in extinguishing fires that may break out on airplanes. Clouds of this gas, automatically released by split-second detection devices, quickly smother the fire when a hot, oily airplane engine bursts into flames or a flaming tracer or incendiary bullet plows its way through the fuel tank on a warplane.

This gas is particularly valuable in fighting two types of fire against which water is ineffective—fires involving electrical equipment or electrical current; and oil fires and the burning of other inflammable liquids.

Carbon dioxide gas also has "gone to war" in the form of cylinders or cartridges of compressed CO_2 by means of which inflatable life jackets can be blown up; rubber life rafts can be inflated; and even airplane "water wings" can be filled with gas, affording the craft sufficient buoyancy to remain afloat until help arrives on the scene.

—W. P. Keasbey

No Waste Here

Fresno, Calif.

When C. A. Hawkins, a farmer of Fresno County, found that he could not get enough farm workers to enable him to harvest his 400 acres of green peas, he telephoned the local newspaper and asked it to publish an invitation to the people of the surrounding country to come pick all they wanted, without charge.

Needless to say, this invitation was eagerly accepted, and it was an enthusiastic crowd that picked peas for two days, until the vines were clean. Each picker seemed to want just enough for his own needs, and there was much appreciation expressed for the opportunity of sharing in the harvest.

Daily Quotation

Follow your honest convictions, and be strong.—THACKERAY

NEWS ITEM—NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—INSTEAD OF FLOWERS, EDNA FERBER WAS HANDED A PECK OF POTATOES WHEN APPEARING AT WAR BOND RALLY.

YOU HAND IT TO HER, LESLIE - NOT THROW IT
SPINACH
COULDN'T WE ALSO ENCORE OPERA STARS WITH VEGETABLES INSTEAD OF FLOWERS ?
INSTEAD OF DIPLOMAS THIS YEAR WE'RE GIVING RIVET HAMMERS
I'D RATHER HAVE A BANANA
AT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATIONS
IN RECOGNITION OF YOUR BRAVERY WE DECORATE YOU WITH THIS RIPE EGG PLANT
YOU COULDN'T MAKE IT A ½ LB OF BUTTER, COULD YOU
OH, KERMIT! LAMB CHOPS!
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a Wise Father*

By Le Pelley

HERE WE ARE CAUGHT IN THE BLACKOUT AGAIN.. WE'VE GOT TO FIND OUR WAY HOME ....
ARE WE ON ELM STREET OR OAK STREET ?
THIS MUST BE WILLOW STREET
HERE COMES A WARDEN... WE CAN ASK HIM ...
PLEASE, WHICH WAY IS WEST MAIN STREET ?
BACK THAT WAY.. AND IF YOU SEE BENJAMIN DUBBS, SEND HIM STRAIGHT HOME !
THAT WAS NO WARDEN.., THAT WAS POP !!
WOW !! ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS FIND YOUR WAY HOME BEFORE HE DOES !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact I Was Raring to Go!*

By Rodgers

It started raining hard about noon today-
So I just curled up and spent the afternoon in my favorite chair
Thereby I kept out of mischief-
Had a good long snooze-
And was full of pep when the Boss got home from school

The Adventures of Waddles—*Scaup Joins the "Gloom Chasers"*

By The Hagers

"Waddles, I've come to say good-bye." "Sylvester Scaup!" I cried. "Now, why?"
"You'll note I've changed since I came here; I've learned to radiate good cheer.
My steps I'll now retrace," he said, "To banish all the gloom I spread."
"Should it resist, Scaup, your attack, Remember this—shout loudly, 'Quack!'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The President Must Act Now!

A complication of the coal situation is that public opinion is now aroused against a compromise concession to the miners. Thus, while operators and miners may only be "fifty cents apart" in a monetary sense, the pressure of public thought is all against closing that gap while the miners hold a shotgun threateningly against essential war production.

Moreover, can the Administration give in to the miners and still insist on "holding the line" with other unions?

There is little use in recapitulating the series of ill-timed, aggressions on the part of John L. Lewis, the indecisions and waverings of the Administration, or the anomalous role of the operators. The dilemma is acute. It requires immediate solution.

Three general courses are open. First, is to give in to the miners. This would regain coal production; but it threatens great damage to the fight against inflation. The greater good of the greater number weighs against this course.

Secondly, the President can appeal again to the patriotism of the miners, asking them to return to work over the orders of their union, talking strong but acting softly. This course failed once.

So, the third course remains. We can appreciate President Roosevelt's reluctance to break with his liberal leanings (and he "has supped at labor's table"), for our own views over a long period have been strongly against coercion of workers. But in the present instance it is vividly clear the United States, for reasons of survival, cannot be hampered in its crucial war effort by a stoppage of coal supplies.

The War Labor Board's order to end the bargaining between the union and the operators until the miners go back to work is consistent with the past policy of the Board in cases where labor violated its no strike pledge. But it has been hard to understand the usefulness of the bargaining, when the "Little Steel" formula prevents operators from acceding to Mr. Lewis' demand for $2 a day more. It appears stronger measures are needed.

If the union leaders and the miners insist on living in their own wonderland where all things of the earth revolve around their own hardships and where they can imperil a great nation, simply because they want a little more money to exempt them from some of the sacrifices of war; and if they persistently close their eyes to the evils that threaten to swoop on them from outside, demolishing in an instant their cherished gains, the Nation has no time now to attempt to educate them.

For their own protection, and that of the Nation, the President must now act as forcefully as his wartime powers permit to dispel this miasma of selfishness, this mist of delusion, this cloud of reckless irresponsibility toward a truly liberal and progressive world. If this means arrests, draftings, martial law, and similarly stern measures, so it must be.

Still More Pay-Roll Taxes?

Julia yesterday quit her job running an elevator in a Boston apartment building. She said she left because of the 20 per cent withholding tax starting next month. With room, board and carfare to care for now and the future to look after, she did not see how she could stretch out her low pay when the Government took a big bite. She is striking out for a better paying job in war industry.

There are hundreds of thousands like Julia, men and women, throughout the country. They do not question the new tax. They want to help finance the war. But the shrinkage of nearly a fifth in the week's pay is going to force changes in numerous households and jobs.

Workers who follow the Government's appeal to put 10 per cent of their income into war bonds will have a weekly pay-roll deduction approaching 30 per cent.

Now comes a new proposal for further pay-roll deductions. Senator Wagner of New York has a bill for extending social insurance which calls for a pay-roll tax of 12 per cent. The employer would pay half, the employee half. The employee is already paying one per cent for old-age insurance. If the employee were also paying 10 per cent of his income for war bonds, the deduction from his pay would reach close to 35 per cent.

Enlargement of the social security program is urged as a means of mopping up excess purchasing power and checking inflation. But millions of citizens do not pay social security taxes, while those who pay now would be unduly burdened by new pay-roll deductions.

United Nations—Postwar Basis

Continuance of the United Nations as a postwar guarantee against recurrence of aggression is a hope shared by all Americans who recognize their nation's position in the world. One may analyze that position from several points of view—moral, political, military, geographic, economic. One comes out at the same place.

America must accept world responsibility. It must prepare itself for the burdens of leadership.

This is a minimum requirement of its own national defense, to be fulfilled either by preparing to assume leadership single-handed, letting each American taxpayer do the work of seven, or by preparing to spread the burden of defending liberty and peace among nations capable of bearing it.

It is this latter, safer way, to which Mr. Sumner Welles directed American thought in his address at Durham, North Carolina, this week. People who know why America is at war today are encouraged by every indication that responsible American leadership is looking beyond the strength of American arms alone for bulwarks of tomorrow's peace.

Mr. Welles developed a thesis he had already opened on Memorial Day of last year. Once again he stressed maintenance of international police power as essential to security after the war. To this he added a world tribunal, and an agency which would help nations to avoid economic practices which are bound to result in political conflict.

Continuance of the United Nations as the decisive influence in postwar affairs is greatly to be hoped for. Its alternative is likely to be a series of alliances, in which the United States could be at best an uncomfortable participant, never quite free from embarrassing reflections about George Washington's Farewell Address. Most potent and necessary of such alliances would be one between the United States and Great Britain—not necessarily welcome to all the rest of the world or to all American opinion.

The education of the American people to the advantages of the broadest possible co-operation after this war is thus a vital project in these times. The Under Secretary of State has contributed greatly to it in two significant addresses.

Survival of "the Fittest"

The large majority of Congressmen will support the $6,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriations bill, now before the United States House of Representatives as a necessary war measure. But too many will feel a little apologetic about it, and will ease their consciences by asserting that of course, when the war is over, "we shall have to haul in the reins, and look after our own skins."

This form of isolationism is the natural product of common misconceptions about evolution. The whole thinking of this age has been dominated, and duped, by the false association of "survival of the fittest" with a supposedly inevitable and perpetual struggle of each against all. It is naturally concluded from this, that in order to survive and progress, each must look out solely for himself and be sufficient unto himself.

With Americans, this belief stems partly from an admirable tradition of self-reliance, ingenuity and resourcefulness developed by life on the frontier. But many forget that a basic principle of this pioneer tradition was mutual aid, without which none could have survived. In those rigorous days, the fittest survived; and their fitness lay in the ingenious ways they found of outwitting the Indians and the elements, by standing together, and each freely contributing everything he had to the common cause.

Lend-lease is just such an ingenious device, born out of the rigors of circumstance, and holding the key to survival and progress. Caught napping, and with their backs to the wall, the United Nations were obliged to resort to mutual aid in order to survive. They have embarked on the largest-scale application of that principle (measured in dollars and cents) that has ever been made.

In voting lend-lease funds, the Congressmen should do so with enthusiasm and without reservations. They will be putting into operation a fundamental law of survival and progress, which cannot fail to bring untold advantage to their country, so long as it is followed. In the words of William Patten an eminent American biologist: "The struggle for existence, if there is such a struggle, is a struggle to find better methods of co-operation, and the 'fittest' is the thing that co-operates best."

The Bookshelf

Soviet Russia, Objectively

Henry C. Cassidy works for the Associated Press. His business is hunting down the news and reporting the facts. Unlike the "specials"—newspapermen working for individual papers who go in heavily for trends and social significance, for color and historical perspective—his job is the purest essence of newsgathering. He tells the story and lets you, for the most part, be your own interpreter.

Consequently, Mr. Cassidy's Moscow DATELINE (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3), is the story of how an Associated Press correspondent sought to learn and transmit a great news story through the world's tightest censorship. It can be read for information, of which there is much that is new and much that is set in order for the first time. It can be read to fill in the outlines which were too rapidly sketched by Wendell Willkie, Quentin Reynolds, Eve Curie and others. Or it can be read to illustrate a prime problem in journalism: the almost incredible difficulties of representing the free press in the land par excellence of the controlled press.

For Mr. Cassidy takes the reader on his daily and nightly rounds in the now familiar, intimate journalistic style, and lets the censorship conflict explain itself. He doesn't rant about it, rarely assails it, being a practical reporter and knowing that in Russia, perhaps more than anywhere else, that would do no good. His personal relations with the censors were better than might be expected. But nearly every page shows the marks of the struggle. Mr. Cassidy is belligerently honest in refusing to go beyond what he saw and heard. If the reader sometimes wonders why he doesn't go further or deeper into one point or another, the answer is usually that he wasn't allowed really to break out of his cage for long enough to get more facts, and Henry Cassidy wasn't the man to invent them.

"Moscow Dateline" covers the period roughly from the German invasion of Russia through last fall. Of Mr. Cassidy's extraordinary account of the Churchill-Stalin friction at their Moscow meetings, and his inside story of the Willkie visit, suffice it to say that this information, presented here in its most complete form to date, is required for an understanding of the United Nations-Russia problem. Mr. Cassidy matches the forthrightness of Stalin's regime with an equally candid recital of how our relations with Russia foundered and then, after the African invasion, were rescued.

As a result, when he says in a final chapter of conclusions (which represents virtually the only luxury of going beyond the facts which he permits himself) that we can get along with Russia, he speaks with authority. There are deep-rooted misunderstandings, underestimates, and suspicions still to be overcome, as he says. But whereas Russia after the last war "was defeated, and dissatisfied . . . after this war she should be victorious and satisfied. . . . In anticipation of that, one great change may already be foreseen—a more benevolent regime."

He speaks of a relaxation of the extreme rigors of humorless diictatorship; of the "ending of the day of purges"; of a Russia which does not present any insoluble territorial or even ideological barrier to decent relations with the West.

Saying this, he is no vaporizing idealist and certainly no propagandized convert to the Soviet system. He is a sophisticated, case-hardened reporter, with a grievance, which he is willing to subordinate, against the Soviet censorship. His attitude, as it appears in these pages, is obviously of the very essence of the democratic system of free press.

If he can get along with the Russians, the rest of us can. S. R. D.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Drummond on the South

"Is the Solid South melting before the heat of a rising anti-New Deal sentiment?"

With that question Roscoe Drummond, chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington bureau, opens a series of articles on the Southern political situation which he is writing during a tour of the Southern states.

"As things stand today, the Solid South is receding, not seceding from the New Deal Democratic Party," Mr. Drummond wrote.

With many of Mr. Drummond's findings we agree. We will go further and express the hope that the South does take advantage of its bargaining power and gives up blind allegiance to any party. But if Mr. Drummond's survey concerns only the South's feeling about the New Deal, we are afraid his conclusions will be of very limited value.

In the next election and probably in the one hereafter the Southern people will cast their votes with regard to the Administration's prosecution of the war, not with regard to President Roosevelt's New Deal, internal policies.

Where one Southerner was antagonized by the President's effort to "purge" the Congress of anti-New Deal men, ten have been antagonized by his refusal to "purge" the war agencies of petty bickerings and "palace politics."

Where one Southerner was disgusted with the ineffectualness of the WPA, ten today are disgusted with the ineffectualness of the OPA in its politically hampered efforts to stop inflation.

The South as a whole was pro-New Deal—if by that is meant that it approved of most of President Roosevelt's efforts at economic reform. The South as a whole probably will demand the retention of many of these measures after the war is over. But right now the South is far more interested in winning this war than in anything else in the world and if its peace-time political friends are not willing to subjugate their political ambitions to that purpose, then the Solid South is very liable to break wide open.

Mr. Drummond will find, we believe, that the South is still Democratic and that its partisanship is stronger than its antagonism to certain phases of the New Deal. But if Mr. Drummond digs deeper he also will find that the South is even more patriotic than it is Democratic—that it is far more interested in who wins the war, and when, than it is in who wins the election in 1944.

The best politics the Roosevelt Administration can play today—certainly insofar as the South is concerned—is to quit playing politics with the war.—*The Highpoint* (North Carolina) *Enterprise.*

Another Inflation Problem

The Old Homestead

A Dispatch From the Farm

BEING THE YOUNGEST generation of an old family, and living on the ancestral acres, have a relative value. Scarcely a day goes by but someone comes around and claims he is related to us. None of these people was previously known to us, and thus far none of the relationships has been struck up through ulterior motives. I do, however, expect the day will come when a distant cousin will want to borrow some money, because everyone else has been wanting to and I see no reason why the family shouldn't be allowed to try just the same as anyone else.

I can see how it all happened. Great-grandfather had a large family by a first wife, and when he married again late in life he had children older than his wife. In these modern times, when problems of adjustment are accorded much attention, it might be interesting to watch a family like that get under way. But a century ago emotional upheavals and anti-social attitudes were yet to be discovered, and great-grandfather and great-grandmother simply went ahead and had a family and made butter every Tuesday and were as happy as the summer sky and got along fine. Their oldest son was my grandfather.

Thus it happened that Grandfather had brothers and sisters older than his own mother, and from that time on the relationships back and forth have been so involved that few of us ever took much interest in genealogy so long as we had trigonometry and kinetics.

Adding to the complexity, it so happened that some of the folks back along there didn't pan out so well, and invitations back home to dine with the good and pure were hard to get. I will show what I mean by barely mentioning a great-uncle who gained life imprisonment and was thereafter unfortunate enough to become a centenarian with two years to spare. Previous to his detention he had sired four children, all of whom were my uncles. Their children, of course, were my cousins, but they were aged before I was born, and I scarcely recall the youngest at all.

As our family tree is made up, I am therefore in a parallel generation with folks who drape their years about them like beaded shawls, and it does things to me when I recall that I am the same distance from the Mayflower as they are. I keep thinking that this, if nothing else ever did, would amuse Elder Brewster and probably make him wish he'd never started it.

Yesterday, however, a man came up to me on the street and said he was a relative of mine. I never deny this, because I can't be sure—but this was apparently a time to deny it. I said I doubted it very much, but would be willing to give a few minutes' attention to his proof. He mentioned a Coombs, a Hinckley, a Foster, two others I never heard of, and finally got back to my own cousin Jedeniah, who was born in 1764.

This, naturally, intrigued me, and I computed the consequences carefully. I may be a generation or two out of the way, but according to my reckoning this accoster is in the same relative position in the wagging of the family branches as will be enjoyed by my great-great-grandson, if and when.

This should give you an idea. We are farming the old family homestead, whacked out of the old-growth forest back when Abenakis roared where South Paris roars tonight. According to all the rules of the game, we are the ancient and original beginnings. We are the home-place the reunion comes home to. And while we have never had a reunion, I hope some day I'll feel equal to it and can assemble the elders.

I'm going to pick out the oldest man in the crowd, and introduce him to my wife. "Dear," I shall say, "this is your nephew."

You can laugh if you want to—my wife has had so much of this sort of thing that she'll believe it, . . . and it may be my nephew, at that. JOHN GOULD

A Letter From a General to His Son

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA

My Darling Son:

I had planned to write you a letter for your birthday before leaving for the desert, but my duties were such that I did not find time to do so. . . .

You know that daddies are always talking to their boys about the future. That is what I am going to talk about now. As I write this letter, the sound of fighting airplanes is around me. The bombing that goes on both day and night, of which I cannot tell you very much in this letter, is a constant reminder that to mortal sense there is no peace!

This war is going to end some day, Son, and when it does you and the boys your age are going to have a harder job than your Daddy has had. There will be a world to rebuild, and in that big job you are going to have to play a big part. . . . You are going to grow up in a world that is different from the one your Daddy grew up in. You are going to have to work harder and study harder than I did. It is my daily prayer that you, and the men who marry your sisters, will never know what war is! I don't think you will. But, in order that we will never have such a thing again on this earth, it is going to be necessary that "young men" like yourself start preparing for the future now. . . .

Now this is what I want you to remember above all else: you have been blessed by having a Mother who has taught you what religion is. Of all things in this world, that is the only thing that counts. If you have a firm footing in your relationship with God, you need never worry about anything. . . .

General Montgomery loves and believes in God. That is his great weapon. In the dead of night to hear a bomb come screaming down and have it explode within a few yards of you; to have your tent ruined above and below your bed, and not to have one scratch upon you, is a time that you, with tears of gratitude, will give thanks for your small knowledge of God! Yes, my dear boy, it happened to me, and it is needless for me to tell you how grateful I am. . . . Don't ever be ashamed of what you know about God, and the greatest birthday gift that I can give you, is my prayer that you will "grow in grace" each day. DADDY

The Wide Horizon

Seedling of a Political Oak

By Rodney Brink

SAN FRANCISCO

A small political acorn or idea is sprouting in the rich political soil of this city-county subdivision of the body politic, and if its development is even partly in accord with the expectations of its planters and tenders, one day there could be a rugged structure, proof against shock and storm, possessed of inherent integrity in which honest and able public servants will find strong support.

As an acorn appears to be a simple organism but conceals great potentialities, organizers of Coro Foundation—for that is the seedling's name—believe they have found the potent, constructive essence of political soundness that can in time reconstruct and purify the politics not only of San Francisco City-County, but of the Nation, ultimately the world.

Here is the germ of the idea, stated simply: Only 2 or 3 per cent of the voters, if thoroughly interested and trained in a science of voting, could by their influence with others and their own votes bring about the election of able, conscientious officials. Coro Foundation's purpose is to seek out these voters and train them.

Back of this is the belief that there are enough public-spirited individuals in every community to elect and re-elect competent public officials. But first they must have a genuine ability themselves to evaluate a public official-politician for competency as they see him in action or read about him. This is a new approach—and, by Coro's view, it requires training of the voter in that respect.

An equally important correlative is the belief that the competence of essentially honest officials would be increased if such officials could be certain of the support of an informed, nonpartisan, unselfish element of voters who, in the aggregate, had enough voting strength to hold a balance of power.

* * *

Coro Foundation has been in existence for only two years.

Nevertheless, the comparatively small but tremendously enthusiastic band which now carries on the work feels that its studies of civic affairs and of the records of office-holders in even this short time has provided a basis from which they can begin actively to carry out their purposes.

Coro Foundation will not endorse candidates or issues, will not condemn or denounce. It is not a "reform movement" as such things are understood.

The old and recognized methods of effecting reform in governments, Coro's founders believe, accomplish little more than a change of scene, for long experience has taught entrenched interests how to circumvent not only earnest reform candidates but even such basic changes as well-revised city charters.

Methods used by Coro Foundation "missionaries" might be called an extension of the polling methods now widely used in obtaining public reactions to certain issues and events. These emissaries go forth and meet those they seek to interest at their own hearthsides.

Further, it is their opinion that good government requires the ever present pressure of appraisal and appreciation by trained voters. They view election times as but culminating periods—rather like annual accounting periods when able officials will have their good abilities talked about, and be re-elected, and those less desirable men will be replaced. There will be little need of campaigning by those trained voters, it is thought. However, they naturally will exert a good deal of influence on friends at election because of their special knowledge and ability.

* * *

The word "Coro" is coined, and its only meaning, say spokesmen for the Foundation, is as a symbol of the work they hope will continue down the centuries, bettering human living as it goes. Those persons the public first meets if it goes seeking information about Coro are Van Duyn A. Dodge, an investment manager; W. Donald Fletcher, a young attorney, and Garfield Schafer, researchist.

When Coro Foundation's system of operations is fully in effect it will resemble the block organization in use in civilian defense work. Workers will be passing along, to groups willing to absorb, the facts about city government and officials.

Coro claims to be nonpartisan and nonsectarian. No Coro associate can hold office, run for office, or stand publicly for or against any ballot issue. Voting is to be left entirely to the conscience of the informed voter. The effort will be always, so the founders say, to increase the number of such informed voters.

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